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A GOOD LETTER.—We take the liberty to publish the following extracts from a business letter just at hand from a very intelligent citizen and former member of the Legislature of this State, who, to our great regret, has recently emigrated to the South:—

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Jan. 26, 1859.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—DEAR SIRS:—Please forward to me at this office, my Semi-Weekly Observer. I shall look to its columns to keep me informed of the doings of my native—my good old State;—rich by nature, yet poor on account of the policy which has governed it, and which, when I left in Dec'r last, was likely to continue.

I have not seen a paper from home since I left. What has the Legislature done? *Nothing*, I suppose. Well, the interests of the State will continue to suffer. * * * * I shall be glad to learn that your Western Road met with favor, and that you have obtained the small pittance asked to enable you to complete speedily a work of such manifest importance to the State. I cannot, nor never could, see the ground of opposition to it: there is not even the objection that it would come in competition with other similar works in the State; and there are arguments without number in its favor. There are mines of untold wealth which, if developed, would add dignity and character to the State.

But it is useless to repeat what has been said over and over again. When I reflect on these things—what North Carolina is and what she might have been—a sinking sensation comes over me; and the contemplation of her future does not console me, as I can hardly hope for a better day to come over her. But God bless the old State, anyhow! for "although poor she is honest." Having waked up from her sleep a few years ago, and made a few herculean efforts, she has folded her arms and gone quietly to rest, and all she now asks is, "A little more sleep, a little more slumber."

I have selected a place eight miles East of Montgomery, for which I pay *rent*, a little over $2.25 per cultivated acre, and which I am assured will make 800 to 1200 lbs. of Cotton per acre, and 15 to 25 bushels of Corn. It is not considered the *rich* land of this county, but it is said to be certain land for a fair crop every year. It is a red sandy land, easy to cultivate and pleasant to live on. The water is very good; no lime in it. The same system of farming adopted here that is pursued by some of my Richmond County friends would make this a very garden, if healthy. It was very sickly all through the red sandy lands some years ago, though it is said to have been healthy for 8 to 10 years.

The town of Montgomery is a very thrifty place; has some 7,000 or 8,000 inhabitants, and I suppose will ship this season but little short of 100,000 bales of Cotton. Improved lands sell for from twenty to thirty dollars per acre.

THE PRICES OF NEGROES.—The extravagant prices lately paid for negroes appears to have startled many persons. We are among those who have looked on with surprise, and not without alarm for the result of any sudden fall in the price of cotton, the high price of which is the cause of the high price of negroes. The Mobile Register has an article on the subject, stating that the influx of Negroes into the cotton and sugar producing States, the present season, has been enormous. The Register estimates the number as high as 50,000.

As the present amount of home slave labor is sufficient to till the lands now open and under cultivation, this large influx of labor will require that new lands should be opened and cultivated, thereby largely increasing the crops. The question then arises, will the demand be equal to the supply,—the price of cotton ruling as at present? If not, (the Register argues,) prices must decline, and with consequences by no means flattering.

"If the negroes have been purchased on time," says the Register, "and we are satisfied that such is the case with a large portion of them, a decline of a few cents in cotton would produce a reaction that must necessarily seriously embarrass the planting interest that have purchased on these terms. It is too much the custom for planters to anticipate their crops in dollars and cents, and shape their liabilities accordingly.

"The demand for laborers is good, but we do not think it justifies the exorbitant and high rates which prevail, although the South was never more solvent than now.

"To what point we are drifting, for weal or for woe, is a problem to be solved by the future."

Democratic Senators' Caucus and the Tariff.—It was decided inexpedient to change the tariff at the present session.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, offered the resolution declaring it inexpedient to change the law.

Mr. Bigler proposed a substitute, that the revenue being insufficient to meet the expenses of the government, it is wise and expedient to increase the import duties to meet the deficiency. Voted down.

Mr. Hunter's resolution was adopted by a large majority.

Momentous, if True!—The Tennessee, regular steam-packet between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, brings the important intelligence from Mexico, as we are informed by telegraph, that the British Admiral commanding in the Gulf had made a formal demand upon the government of Juarez for the over-due interest on the British bonds—a sum between five and six millions of dollars. Now, what is to be the action of this government if Great Britain shall proceed to extremities against Mexico? Will it fight for the Monroe doctrine, or will it aid Mexico, in one way or another, to extricate herself from the embarrassments in which she finds herself? These are questions to be answered by far-seeing statesmen—they are of the very gravest import. They present palpable realities to be acted upon, rather than mere stalking horses to bestride.—*States.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 3, 1859.

THE COALFIELDS RAILROAD BILL PASSED.—The bill to aid the Western Railroad passed its 3d reading in the House of Commons on Monday evening, and is a Law. The majority is small, and the vote is small, as will be seen by reference to the letter of our Reporter.

The President of the Company has kindly allowed us to copy the bill, which, it will be seen, lays many restrictions upon the boon so reluctantly granted. Among these, it will be seen that the State reserves the privilege, within eight years, of taking stock to the amount of its bonds, $400,000. This is very like the game of "Heads I win, tails you lose." The bill is essentially changed in this and other, perhaps even more objectionable particulars, of which we had not heard—so difficult is it to get information from Raleigh of what the Legislature is doing.

A meeting of the Company is called to determine the question of acceptance of the act, as to which there is some difference of opinion. We do not feel disposed to discuss it in advance of the meeting.

AN ACT to aid in the Construction and Equipment of the Western Railroad, from Fayetteville to the Coal Fields.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted*, &c. That the Public Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to sell the Coupon Bonds of the State, to an amount not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Public Treasurer, and sealed with the great seal of the State, bearing six per cent. interest; the principal payable at the end of thirty years from the date thereof, and the coupons of interest payable semi-annually in such form as the Public Treasurer may direct; to be made payable at such time and place as may be agreed upon by the Public Treasurer; and that the Public Treasurer shall pay over the said sum of four hundred thousand dollars to the President and Directors of the Western Railroad Company, at such times and upon such conditions as are herein provided: *Provided*, said bonds shall not be sold by the Public Treasurer for a less sum than their par value.

SEC. 2. That before the Public Treasurer shall sell for said Company any of the bonds hereby authorized to be sold, the said Western Railroad Company shall deliver to the Public Treasurer the coupon bonds of said Company for the same amount, and bearing the same interest and date; the principal and coupons payable at the same time and place as those of the State herein before directed to be issued and paid over to the Western Railroad Company; and to secure the principal and interest of said bonds issued by the Western Railroad Company, the State of North Carolina shall by this act have a lien upon all the estate of said Company, both real and personal, which they may now have, or may hereafter acquire, between the Cape Fear river at Fayetteville and the terminus of said Road in the Coal Fields, including that at both points, together with all the rights, franchises and powers thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, or that may hereafter belong or appertain to said Company, which lien shall be more effectually secured by a mortgage duly executed by said Company to the State, and registered in the Register's office of the Counties of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Chatham; and for the better security of the payment of the interest upon said bonds until the completion of said road, the Company deposit with the Public Treasurer good and sufficient bonds made by individual Stockholders or persons interested in said road, amounting to fifty thousand dollars, to secure the payment of the interest as aforesaid, which bonds shall be payable to the Public Treasurer, and shall be deemed due and payable at any time prior to the completion of said road, if the said Company shall fail to pay the interest on the bonds given in exchange for the bonds of the State; which bonds shall upon the payment of the interest, to the completion of said road, be surrendered by the Public Treasurer to the said Company.

SEC. 3. That the bonds of the State hereby authorized to be sold for the Western Railroad Company shall be sold as follows: when it shall be certified by the President of said Western Railroad Company that twelve miles of said road have been completed, and put in operation, said Company shall be entitled to receive one hundred thousand dollars; when it shall be likewise certified that the iron for the whole road has been delivered at the port of Wilmington, said Company shall be entitled to receive an additional one hundred thousand dollars; whenever the President shall certify that twenty-four miles of said road have been completed, said Company shall be entitled to receive an additional one hundred thousand dollars, and whenever the President shall certify that the whole road to the Coal Fields has been completed and put in operation, and that an additional sum has been raised by said Company, making the amount of four hundred thousand dollars, and that the aforesaid sum of four hundred thousand dollars (exclusive of State bonds) have been expended upon said road, then an additional and final sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall be delivered to said Company.

SEC. 4. That the income of said Company after paying the current and necessary expenses, shall first be applied to the payment of the interest on the bonds hereby directed to be delivered to the Public Treasurer, and of the remainder, twenty-five *per cent.* shall be set aside and permanently invested for the purpose of creating a sinking fund for the final extinguishment of the debt; the balance may be divided among the Stockholders, as said Company may direct, it being the intention of this act to pledge the whole net income of the Company in the first instance to the liquidation of the interest on the bonds, and then to provide for their final extinguishment.

SEC. 5. That the State shall have the privilege at any time within eight years from the passage of this act to subscribe stock in said Company to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each; and upon certificates of stock being issued to the State by said Company for the same, to surrender the bonds of said Company which had previously been delivered to the State under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. That the board of Internal Improvements shall have the right under this act to send an agent of the State annually to examine into the condition of said Railroad Company, and to report the same to the Governor and Council.

SEC. 7. That in case any Railroad Company shall be incorporated hereafter, running eastwardly from the town of Fayetteville, or if the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, or the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, shall ever build a branch under their charter, then the said Western Railroad Company shall join in the erection of any warehouses and passenger sheds that may be necessary to render such connection as perfect as possible, and regularly use the same for the reception and delivery of all passengers, goods and other articles whatever; and the said Railroad Company shall not discriminate by its charges against the company or companies so connecting with its railway.

SEC. 8. That in case of a Railroad being built so as to connect any point or points to the eastward of Fayetteville with the Coal Fields, by means of the Western Railroad, then and in that case, the depots, yards, &c. of the Western Railroad shall be used in common with such connecting roads, on their paying a due proportion of the cost of said depots, yards, &c., and agreeing to contribute a due proportion to the repairs and improvements thereon.

SEC. 9. That in the payment of any interest which may accrue on the bonds of the State, before the completion of the road, the President of said road shall be required to make oath that no part of said amount of interest has been derived from the sale of the bonds of the State.

SEC. 10. That the 22d section of the charter of said company be amended so as to read as follows: That said company shall have power to construct branches to said road, or to connect with any other railroad that may be constructed: Provided, that no such branch shall cross any Railroad now in existence, or in progress of construction, excepting the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad; any contract that may be entered into with any other Railroad Company, by the President and Directors of the said company, after the consent of a majority of the stockholders first obtained, shall be binding on said company; and this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. CAROLINA.

Monday and Tuesday.—FROM OUR REPORTER.

RALEIGH, Feb. 1.

Yesterday, in the Senate, after some discussion concerning the magistrates of Union county, the whole day was occupied in discussing Mr. Bledsoe's resolution concerning a sinking fund. The discussion took a wide range, and brought in finance and revenue, and a slight sprinkling of banking and railroads. Late in the afternoon, it was laid on the table, by yeas 20, nays 17. No other business.

In the House, morning session, a resolution to adjourn on the 14th was laid on the table.

Mr. Meares introduced a bill to increase the number of inspectors in Wilmington.

The Revenue Bill was taken up and discussed for about three hours. No amendments of consequence made. When the session closed, a proposition was under consideration to lay a tax on all freight and passengers carried over railroads.

Last night, the Coal Fields Road came up a unfinished business, and Mr. Masten concluded his speech against it. The vote was then taken and resulted as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Baird, Barbee, Benbury, Byan of Craven, Bryson, Burns, Caldwell of Buxe, Costner, Craven, Dickson, Dockery, Eller, Faison, Faribault, Farrow, Fleming, Gardner, Gentry, Green of Chatham, Hall of Warren, Harrington, Higgins, Jones of Orange, Kirby, Leffers, Long, Love, McKay, Martin, Meares, Moore of Chatham, Morehead, Mordecai, Norwood, Purdie, Scales, Shaw, Taylor, Thornburg, Waddill, Walker, Watson, Wilson, Woodfin.—44.

NAYS.—Mess. Badham, Blount, Bridgers, Brummell, Bullock, Byrd, Caldwell of G., Chambers, Cox of Pitt, Dancy, Dortch, Dula, Fagg, Gaither of Davie, Green of Franklin, Hargrove, Hill of Halifax, Hill of Stokes, Hutchins, Kerr, Lewis, Masten, Moore of Martin, Morgan, Norman, Pritchard, Reeves, Roney, Sanders, Sherrill, Simonton, Smallwood, Smith, Speer, Stephens, Tomlinson, Wallace, Ward, Williams, Windley.—41.

Mr. Hall of Rowan, paired off with Mr. Burke; Mr. Ferebee with Mr. Bryan of N. H.; Mr. Lyon with Mr. Holdsclaw; Mr. Stanford with Mr. Gatling; Mr. Walser with Mr. Moore of N. H.

Mr. Stanford said by earnest request from his friend Mr. Gatling, he agreed to pair off with him, but he regretted it above all things as he wished to record his vote for the bill as a monument to his memory.

The bill to amend the charter of the Farmers' bank, and change location of the parent bank to Greensborough, was taken up and discussed. I think an amendment was adopted requiring it to pay specie by November 1st. The bill passed its 2d and 3d readings.

A bill, by Mr. Thornburg, to make the river Uwharie a lawful fence, passed 2d and 3d readings.

No other business of consequence.

To-day, in the House, Mr. Taylor introduced a series of resolutions concerning public lands and the tariff. Laid on the table, but not by a strict party vote.

Mr. Hutchins introduced a bill to incorporate the N. C. Coal Oil Company. Mr. Fleming, a kindred bill to incorporate the Gold Mining Company. Mr. Wallace, a bill giving commissioners of Charlotte certain powers. Mr. Gentry, a bill supplemental to the act creating Alleghany County. This last passed its 2d and 3d readings.

The Revenue Bill was taken up and discussed for over three hours. The new tax on suits was the subject of most of the discussion. No amendment of any importance made. The proposition to tax Railroads was rejected. From the debate, it seems that the Wilmington & Weldon, and several other roads, are exempt by charter; and, argued one gentleman, it would be hardly right to tax the N. C. R. R., which is hardly paying expenses. The bill was finished and put on its 3d reading, and passed, yeas 58, nays 43. Several members entered their protest against it. It will probably be re-printed.

Latest.—From our Reporter.

RALEIGH, Feb'y 2.

Yesterday, in the Senate, a bill to provide for a survey from Asheville to Ducktown passed 2d and 3d readings.

The bill to abolish the office of State Geologist was taken up, Messrs. Steele, Guyther, Battle and Martin, favored the bill. Messrs. Gorrell, McDonald, Cowper, Lane, Cherry, Turner, Thomas and Pool opposed it. Bill was indefinitely postponed by yeas 24, nays 16.

A long discussion occurred on a bill to regulate the emancipation of slaves. It was passed.

The bill to open the Pee Dee and Yadkin rivers to the passage of fish was discussed at length and passed. Mr. Turner spoke against it.

In the House of Commons, last night, a number of private bills of interest only to their particular locations were passed—none concerning people or things of your section.

A bill to provide for the removal of free negroes from the State was discussed by Messrs Walser and Thompson for, and Messrs Byrd and Smith against it; when it was indefinitely postponed, 62 to 44.

A bill for better regulation of the inspection of flour, and a bill to repeal 26th ch Revised Code entitled Ordinaries and Inns, passed 2d and 3d readings.

A resolution to light the Capitol with gas was rejected.

The bill to provide further for the maintenance of the Lunatic Asylum was then discussed until adjournment.

To-day this bill was further discussed and passed.

The bill to provide for an exchange of bonds with the Wilmington and Rutherford Road was taken up.

Several amendments were adopted by the friends of the bill. Messrs. Meares and Watson spoke for it; Mr. Morehead rather against it. A number of amendments introduced by him and others were rejected. Mr. Costner spoke for the bill. The Danville Connection, and our railroad system generally, was brought into the discussion. Mr. Fleming had the floor against the bill when the House adjourned.

As the Senate has not yet adjourned, I have not been able to get its full proceedings; but the chief matter they acted on was the Deep River Bill, which they rejected, by nays 24, yeas 16.

The following are the Yeas and Nays by which the Revenue Bill passed its 3d reading in the House of Commons on Tuesday:

YEAS—Messrs Badham, Barbee, Baxter, Bridgers, Bryan of Craven, Bryson, Bullock, Burke, Costner, Cox of Jones, Dancy, Dickson, Drake, Faison, Faribault, Fleming, Foy, Fries, Gardener, Gentry, Green of Franklin, Hall of Rowan, Hall of Warren, Hargrove, Harrington, Hill of Stokes, Higgins, Hutchins, Jones of Orange, Kirby, Leffers, Long, Love, Lyon, McKay, Masten, Meares, Mordecai, Norman, Norwood, Outlaw, Ransom, Reagan, Reeves, Roney, Scales, Shaw, Sherrill, Speight, Stanford, Thompson, Walker, Wallace, Waters, Watson, Wilson, Williams—58.

NAYS—Messrs Baird, Brumnell, Byrd, Caldwell of B., Caldwell of G., Chambers, Clapp, Cox of P., Craven, Dortch, Dula, Eller, Fagg, Ferebee, Gaither of D., Gaither of L., Green of C., Henry, Leak Lewis, McCotter, Martin, Morehead, Newby, Purdie, Ripley, Sanders, Simonton, Simpson, Smallwood, Smith, Sparrow, Speer, Stephens, Taylor, Tomlinson, Thornburg, Waddill, Walser, Ward, Windley, Woodfin—42.

Mr Dockery paired off with Mr Hill of Halifax, and Mr Pritchard paired off with Mr Moore of Chatham.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—2,330,188 bales, against 1,869,509 last year. Increase, 960,679 bales.

GREAT FRESH.—We regret to learn that the sudden and great rise in Deep river last week washed away about 80 feet of the plank road bridge at the Gulf. Also about 20 or 30 feet of the bridge at Stuart's Mills at Carbonton.

Also, that one leaf of a Lock Gate has passed down the river by this place, and another was stopped and is secured just above town.

A WORD IN SEASON.—The Wilmington Journal protests against any further *inadequate* appropriation for Deep River, "driblet by driblet." Let the thing be faced, and a sufficient sum be provided to do the work well, or not at all. Of the $750,000 already expended, the Journal thinks only $250,000 is absolutely lost, the works being worth $500,000 "as assistants in the transmission of materials." We quote, besides the above, two passages from the Journal, (as well to express concurrence as gratification that that paper plainly says such things, which would be high treason even in the Journal's estimation if uttered in Fayetteville, but is all right when printed in Wilmington,) viz:—

"We have seen how, driblet by driblet, public and private funds have gradually oozed away without definite result, save in exhausting public patience and all but ruining public confidence."

"Long years ago it became our painful duty to raise our voice against the original misconstruction of the works and the, evident to us, mismanagement of the whole affair."

An anonymous scribbler in the Raleigh Standard of Saturday last makes sundry false charges against the Observer in the matter of the Cape Fear and Deep River works. The writer was probably as well aware as we are, and as all other persons are who read the Observer, that his statements were false, and so we shall not waste time and space in exposing them.

The writer would better employ his talent for misrepresentation in proving that Capt. Wilkes (whose Report he is doubtless relying on before the Legislature,) was guilty of falsehood in declaring that those much puffed locks and dams "are inadequate to bear their own weight, without the force of the water," and in reconciling the mendacious assertions made from year to year about the certainty of the works being finished at one fixed time after another, and another; and about the certainty that they would be completed for $200,000, then for $160,000 more, then for $300,000 more, until now, after having used up all these sums and more, they call upon the Legislature for an indefinite sum, (probably millions,) from the State Treasury, without offering to contribute a dollar themselves, though from his own showing they have as yet contributed only $200,000 out of $2,000,000.

COAL OIL.—The use of Kerosene oil for light and for machinery, is only limited by the capacity of machinery in operation to produce it. It supersedes candles, sperm oil, camphene, and spirit fluid, being cheaper than any of these, even at the present advanced price, and safer than the two last. But the present price is about three times as much as it ought to be. It can be made, we have been assured, for 20 cents a gallon, and it retails here at $1 75. It is said that a ton of coal will produce 40 gallons of oil.

Will not some person, or company, make arrangements to establish a manufactory of this oil here, in Fayetteville, by the time the coal can be got here at a reasonable rate? We doubt not that it would well repay the expense of wagoning the coal 12 or 15 miles to the end of the 2d Division of the Railroad, as soon as that shall be completed so far, as it soon will be.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.—Edward Cantwell, Esq. Clerk of the House of Commons, has furnished to the Wilmington Herald the following interesting statement:—

Statistics of the House of Commons Calendar,

SESSIONS OF 1858–'59.

Up to 31st January, there have been 539 bills and public resolutions entered upon the House Calendar, of which 432 originated in the House and 107 in the Senate. This gives an average of little over 3½ bills for each Commoner, and a little over 2 for each member of the Senate.

Mr. Dortch introduced the largest number, 14; Messrs. Bryan, of N. H., and Fry, the next highest, 13 each; Messrs. Caldwell, of B., Sparrow and Walker, 11 each; Messrs. Bryson and Woodfin, 10 each; Messrs. Baird, Dancy, McKay, and Reeves, 9 each; Messrs. Badham, Byrd, Fleming, Ward, Williams and Fries, 8 each; Messrs. Dula, Jones, of O., Love and Norwood, 7 each; Messrs. Bridgers, Holdsclaw, Moore, of Chat., Scales and Waters, 6 each; Messrs. Green, of F., Shaw, Smith, Speer, Stanford, Walser and Whitfield, 5 each; Messrs. Burke, Costner, Gentry, Hargrove, Kerr, Martin, Pritchard, Thompson and Outlaw, 4 each; Messrs. Benbury, Bryan, of Cr., Chambers, Fagg, Ferebee, Hill, of H., Hutchins, Moore, of M., Moore, of N. H., Purdie, Simonton and Stephens, 3 each; Messrs. Baxter, Blount, Burns, Caldwell, of G., Cox, of J., Cox, of P., Dockery, Eller, Faison, Farrow, Gardner, Gatling, Higgins, Jones, of Cr., Lewis, Lyon, Newby, Reagan, Roney, Merrill, Taylor, Thornburg, Wallace and Watson, 2 each.

The following introduced one bill each: Barbee, Clapp, Craven, Dickson, Drake, Gaither, of J., Gaither, of D., and Hall, of R., Hall, of W., Harrington, Haywood, Henry, Hill, of H., Kirby, Leak, McCotter, Martin, Meares, Morgan, Norman, Ransom, Sanders, Simpson, Smallwood, Tomlinson, Waddill, and Windley.

The following have, as yet, introduced *no bills*:—Messrs. Brummell, Bullock, Dargan, Faribault, Green, of Ch., Hester, Long, Speight, Washburne, and Wilson.

Of these 539 bills, 321 only have, as yet, reached the final reading, leaving about 218 on file yet to be acted upon, during the remainder of the session.

Of the 321 acted upon, 144 have passed the House, third reading, and 77 been rejected—of these 77, six in all, only, had passed the second reading before being rejected.

Patent Case.—The Patent for McCormack's reaping machine expired to-day. The invention is now public property.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Bigler of Pa. (President's organ) offered a resolution that, inasmuch as a public debt in time of peace is inconsistent with the policy of the government, the tariff should be so amended as to produce revenue sufficient to meet the current expenses of the government, as also to redeem so much of the public debt as is liable to cancellation.

Mr. B. wished to make this resolution the special order for Thursday next. Mr. Benjamin and others objected. Mr. Toombs said he was ready to meet this resolution at any time. It was laid over.

On Tuesday, the bill granting lands to the States for agricultural and educational purposes was discussed, but not voted on.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Kilgore, of Indiana, made an ineffectual effort to introduce resolutions against re-opening the African Slave Trade, in favor of the existing laws and their rigid enforcement. Their consideration was objected to on account of statements as to matters of fact in the preamble, and the House refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Houston, of Ala., asked leave to introduce a bill for a $20,000,000 loan. Objected to, and the House refused to suspend the rules, 127 to 73.

On Tuesday, the Homestead Bill was reconsidered and passed, 120 to 76. The bill provides homesteads for actual settlers. Any person who is head of a family, over twenty-one years of age, and a citizen of the United States, or who has filed his declaration to become such, is entitled by the bill to enter one quarter section of land without paying any price therefor. All the North Carolina members, except Mr. Scales, voted against the bill. Mr. S. did not vote.

The Senate's French Spoliation Bill was referred to the Committee of the whole, in accordance with the Speaker's decision, although there is evidently a majority in favor of its passage. This reference, it is said, may be regarded as indicative of its defeat.

SAD CALAMITY.—A most deplorable calamity occurred on the Chesapeake Bay on Saturday morning last in the destruction by fire of the noble steamer North Carolina, of the Bay Line, and the loss of two lives, one the Rev. A. M. Curtis, D. D., of Chester, S. C., and the other a negro steward of the boat named Isaac Waters, both of whom were supposed to have been smothered in their sleep, as neither was seen or missed until all the other persons on board had reached a place of safety.

The boat left Baltimore at 5 P. M. on Friday, with only 29 passengers and 40 officers and crew. At 2 A. M. on Saturday morning, the watchman discovered fire in the clothes room, in the upper saloon near the engine, where it is supposed to who went there with a candle. It was soon apparent that all efforts to save the boat were fruitless. The engine was stopped, the pumps worked, and every thing done by the Captain and officers, all of whom are praised for their firmness and heroism, and were the last to leave the wreck. Finally, every person who was seen on board was rescued by means of a raft and the life boat, in which they steered for a U. S. Light boat, about 5 miles off, and arrived there after some hours of tossing about. Fortunately it was calm, but most of the passengers had on nothing but their night-clothes, and suffered considerably from the cold and exposure. They arrived at Norfolk the next day.

The U. S. mail and all the baggage and freight were lost. Adams's Express Company, it is said, loses $8,000, and the passengers $20,000. The boat was worth about $120,000, and was insured for $80,000.

It is the first serious disaster that ever occurred on the line, which has been a very fortunate and successful one, and the Company a very wealthy one.

$200,000 of government funds were to have gone to Norfolk by this trip, but accident prevented its being shipped till the next day, in another boat.

Some narrow escapes are recorded. Mr. Henry Crapon, of Wilmington, and his wife and child, all got into the water, but Mr. C. saved them all by means of a life boat.

The Rev. Dr. Curtis was returning home hurriedly to attend a funeral of a member of his family. He had a state room, very near where the fire broke out, and not being aroused by the noise, perished in the flames. The passengers say that he was an elderly gentleman of polished manners and suffered from partial deafness, which affliction caused him to sleep on in the midst of the fearful scene which was being enacted around him. A passenger states that when he last saw him he was reading his Bible.

Thirteen of the passengers were from North Carolina, viz:

R. H. Northrop of Pioneer Mills, E. Clayton and Lady of Beaufort, B. J. Gregory of Goldsboro', J. Lutch (boy) of Wilmington, John A. Boyden of Salisbury, Dr. John G. Rieves of Edgecombe Co., Peter Adams of Greensboro', D. A. Wicker of Raleigh, H. Crapon, wife and infant, of Wilmington, Mary A. Bryan of Wilmington.

IS THERE A DEMOCRATIC PARTY?—*We* are inclined to think that there is such a party, far too powerful for the good of the country, whilst it continues to run in debt many millions a year, instead of raising a proper amount of revenue by duties on foreign goods, thereby not only avoiding government debt but individual debt also, and affording at the same time incidental protection at least to our own laborers, artisans and manufacturers; far too powerful, whilst it openly advocates either the purchase or the forcible seizure of Cuba, and the danger of a war with Spain and "the rest of mankind." Yet whilst *we* think there is such a party, the Washington "States," a democratic organ of more ability than the Union, openly declares "that there is now no such party in existence." It admits that there is an abundant supply of individual democrats, scattered over the country, but maintains that they have neither a common foundation, a due subordination and fitness among the parts, nor unity of organization, and therefore that they constitute no *party*. As to principle, it says that the President and his Secretary of State are directly at points upon the question of "squatter sovereignty;" on the Pacific railroad the President and his Secretary of War are equally opposed; in regard to the tariff the President and his Secretary of the Treasury are directly and vitally opposed; on river and harbor appropriations there is a division in the Cabinet; and we may add, that the President's organ, the Union, has pronounced the President's and Postmaster General's plan of making the Post Office a self-sustaining institution "a fallacy, than which there is no greater." It is said, moreover, (but of that there is no certainty as there is of the above,) that the President and his organ have quarrelled and are about to part company.

As to party organization, the "States" says there is none, for that there are Lecompton and anti-Lecompton factions; followers of Douglas and adherents of Buchanan, &c., but no respect for the recommendations of the Administration. "In one particular (adds this democratic paper,) the Democracy are thought to be very generally agreed in opinion and concurrent in action, and that is in *the pursuit of the spoils.*" True, most true. However divided on other points, there is adhesion on this.

All accounts agree that the Administration is powerless. "It scarcely hopes to carry a single measure through Congress at this session." A majority cannot be had for any revenue bill; but a majority will refuse to authorise any more borrowing. What then is to be done? Money must be had, and an extra session is almost certain. In this and several other States. In these elections Cuba will be the hobby, for the democrats hope upon it to retain power. It will be fortunate for the country if they do not ride into a war upon it.

The Tariff Caucus.—The President is reported to be very much exasperated at the action of the Senate caucus Saturday, and we hear, protests that it shall not change his tariff policy. He will send in a special message this week, strongly reasserting the doctrines of his message. The rumor of a rupture of his Cabinet on this question has been revived, and with more color of foundation. It is a thing of not unlikely occurrence.

States Reporter Tuesday Evening.

MARRIED,

In Cumberland county, on the 27th ult., by Arch'd McCallum, Esq., Mr. JAMES D. McPHERSON to Miss CATHARINE ANN McDUFFIE. All of Cumberland.

On the 27th Jan'y, by the Rev. J. Sinclair, Mr. R. M. McNAIR to Miss R. JANE, daughter of Dugald McCallum, Esq. All of Robeson.

On the 16th Jan'y, at the residence of James Thomas, Esq., by James Thomas, Esq., Mr. DUMAS TEDDER, aged seventy-eight, and Miss CHARLOTTE SEGRUEW, aged about seventy-two. All of Montgomery co. N. C.

In Duplin county, on 25th ult., by N. E. Whitfield, Esq., Mr. OLIVER HERRING, to Miss KITTY ANN SUMERLIN, daughter of the late James H. Sumerlin, Esq., all of Duplin.

In Robeson county, 13th ult., by Rev. H. McNeill, Mr. JOHN A. LOVE to Miss MARY J. GRAHAM, daughter of Alex'r Graham, Esq.

On the 26th ult., by Rev. C. Newton, Capt. E. COVINGTON, of Marlborough District, S. C., to Miss MARY R. COLE, daughter of R. M. and Mary Cole, of Moore county, N. C.

DIED,

In this town, yesterday, at the residence of J. H. Hall, Esq., Miss MARY BLACK, at an advanced age. The funeral will take place this afternoon at half-past 3 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church.

At his residence, in this county, Jan'y 8th, ARCH'D E. McFADYEN, in the 64th year of his age. He was a consistent member and judicious Ruling Elder of the Presbyterian Church. He was a man of prayer: his life was a practical comment on his faith. The importance which he attached to a change of heart was strikingly manifested in his solicitude and efforts to guard applicants for membership against delusion.

The Church and community have sustained a great loss,—to the family the loss is irreparable. We commend them to the grace of God.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."—Com.

At the residence of her father, Levin Lane, Esq., in New Hanover county, on the 1st inst., Mrs. V. L. GOELET, aged 29 years, 10 months and 9 days.

Mrs. MARTHA ANN ARMSTRONG, wife of Thomas J. Armstrong, died at Swan's Point, New Hanover county, on the 31st Dec., aged 38 years, 3 months and 16 days.

On 31st Dec'r 1858, near Clinton, Sampson co., of consumption, Mrs. ELIZABETH KIRBY, in her 60th year, wife of Wm. T. Kirby, and daughter of John Cromartie, dec'd, and Ann Cromartie. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.—Com.

In Wilmington, on the 26th ult., Mr. ENOCH H. FARROW, aged 35 years.

OPINIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

By PEARSON, C. J. In Williams vs. Houston, in Equity, from Wayne, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, Jones vs. Jones, in Equity, from Jones. Also, in State vs. Harley, from Anson, declaring that there is no error.

By BATTLE, J. In doe on the demise of Stephens vs. West, from Brunswick, directing a new trial. Also, in State vs. Bill, a slave, from Robeson, declaring that there is no error. Also, in Bilbry vs. Bullock, from Edgecombe, directing a *venire de novo*.

By RUFFIN, J. In Brown vs. Fagan, from Washington, affirming the judgment. Also, in Carter & Jackson vs. Beamon, from Hertford, affirming the judgment. Also, in State vs. Hannibal J. Neal, from Bladen, reversing judgment in part. Also, in Arrington vs. Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, from Nash, directing a *venire de novo*.—*Standard.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Feb'y 2, Str Flora McDonald, with Passengers, and Freight for J & N A Cameron, H L Myrover & Co, J M Worth & Son, D Murphy, W Sheek, W Draughon, New Market Co, Rockfish Co, Mrs M Banks, Union Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, S C & L Fox, J N Smith, G W Sperling, A A McKethan, Stedman & Horne, Jr, Smitherman & Spencer, M A Baker, Worth & Ut'ey, A G Thornton, J M Vann, C W Andrews, G W Williams & Co, D Shaw, D & W McLaurin, J Elliot, Mrs Jon Worth, W B Wright.

Lutterloh's Line. Feb'y 2d and 3d.—Steamers Fanny and Southerner, with goods for W C Troy, R C Heide, Goldston & Fuller, J Martine, A Holmes, Jr, G W Williams & Co, E F Moore, H & E J Lilly, C E Leete, D & W McLaurin, S J Hinsdale, E J Hale & Son, Stedman & Horne, Jr, J R Lee, P Taylor, J J Gilchrist, U S Arsenal, J H Hall, A W Steel, C T Haigh & Sons, Worth & Utley, B Rose, Ray & Pearce, Geo McNeill, W McIntyre, W N Tillinghast.

From the Greensborough Times.

DR. HAWKS'S HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Till very recently the people of North Carolina have been unjust to themselves. They have been—at least they seemed to be—indifferent to their own good name. Even if the feeling, which has seemed to be indifference, has really been, as some have affirmed, a proud modesty, which forbade them to speak loudly of their own merits and achievements, still their silence, so deep and long continued, has done all the mischief to their own good name which a real indifference could have done. Our good State seems to have forgotten that an assertion of her rightful claims is manliness, not vanity; and her modest reticence has been construed, and that naturally enough, into a disregard of her past history, or a consciousness that in that history there was not much to be proud of. She has given birth to noble sons, whose names once were dear to her, and whose high merits won for them a national reputation; and she has raised no monument to their memory; nay, it is not too much to say, she has suffered them to be forgotten. What fit memorial has she made of such men as Caswell, and Davie, and Hooper, or in later days of Stanly and Gaston? She has done glorious deeds, there have been noble achievements within her borders, which, had they been done elsewhere, would have been trumpeted the world over, and would have become every where the familiar theme of school-boy declamation; but because—it would seem, *because*—they have been done on her soil, by the hands of her own children, she has allowed them to pass into almost oblivion. How many are there abroad who know the story of Moore's Creek, and Charlotte, and Guilford Court House, as they do those of Trenton and Brandywine, to say nothing of Lexington and Bunker Hill? How many even among ourselves have any due sense of the Revolutionary services of North Carolina?

The son who is not jealous of his Father's honor, who does not all he rightly may do to sustain and cherish his good name, is a shame to the Father's blood. He who does not hold the high and honorable actions of his ancestry in affectionate veneration, keep the memory of them in his heart, and teach them with all the zealous earnestness of love to his children, proves himself, thereby, degenerate and worthless. This reverence for the dead is an universal human instinct. Every soul of man, that is not bereft of the ordinary sympathies of our humanity, feels that our obligations to the dead are complete and absolute. Who, indeed, shall remember the virtues of those who are gone from among us, who shall commemorate them, who vindicate them, if their own children refuse or neglect this filial and most grateful duty? Poor is the recompense at the best, yet it is all that we can pay, when, in return for careful nurture, and a prepared home, and an example that teaches and enforces all virtuous and excellent living, we do all we can to make our Fathers' worth a perpetual remembrance.

What is so plain a duty in the case of individuals is surely no less a duty of entire communities and commonwealths. Here, too, the successive generations have no incentive to virtue so strong, no treasure so precious, as their common inheritance of the good name of a brave and virtuous ancestry: and they are no less faithless and ungrateful, who fail to remember that ancestry with honor, than they are, who prove themselves degenerate and unworthy in act and life. The general sense of men on this subject is well shown by the efforts that perhaps every State and nation makes to have its own history well and truly written. The care they have severally exhibited on this point may be taken as the test of the progress each has made in civilization and social refinement. Certainly all men will own that people to numerous and faithful accounts of its own past life.

We confess we should feel some mortification in applying these statements to our own case, were we not relieved somewhat by the recollection, that within a few years a new impulse has been felt among us in the direction of historical studies, and that more than one has busied himself, with more or less success, in gathering up and putting in form the materials that we still have for our own State history. We cannot, however, forget, that while more than eighty years have passed since the opening of the Revolution, the history of that period in North Carolina, with its transcendant interest for all later generations, and its rich and abundant memories of the heroic valor and patience of our Forefathers, remains to this day, except in sketches and fragments, unwritten. To what volume shall we direct our children, when they ask us for information of the great men and great deeds of those days, which we all have so much traditional pride in, and of which the most of us know so little?

Col. Wheeler has done something to supply this want, and the Monographs of Gov. Graham and of Gov. Swain on that subject are of great value; but no one has ventured yet to give us that glorious and touching story in form and dimensions at all worthy of the theme.

For more than seventy years of our separate existence as a State, the only histories of North Carolina were written by men not native to her soil. Feebly and imperfectly as the work was done, it was reserved for strangers to perform the task, which filial piety should have scorned to commit to them. And even less creditable to us than this is the fact, that these, so long the only sources of knowledge of our history, have never been reprinted. One poor edition of each proved enough to satisfy the curious interest of successive generations of hundreds of thousands of our people.

About thirty years ago appeared Jones's "Defence of North Carolina"—the first published effort by one of her sons to do honor to her name. The work was written for a party purpose, and embraces only a brief period just before the Revolution and in its earliest years. It was written with much sprightliness, and is generally remarkably accurate in the statement of facts, whatever may be thought of its delineations of character. Yet this also has appeared in only a single edition and we are in a condition to know, that, only a few years ago the booksellers considered it "a drag," and an encumbrance on their shelves.

In the last dozen years much more has been done, and the way made ready for much more still. Judge Murphy is understood to have made large collections for a full history of the State, but, as his labors were never given to the public, nor even completed, we cannot speak particularly of them. Gov. Swain, too, with persevering industry and zeal, and a rare discrimination of what is truly valuable, has gathered a very large mass of materials, printed and in manuscript, larger, perhaps, than has been made by any other living man; which he dispenses to all who need, with an unstinted and pains-taking generosity, and which, our only regret is, he has declined to work into a history by his own hand. Besides these accumulations and preparations for history, much has also been written and published within the time we have indicated. The volume of historical lectures by Dr. Hawks and Gov's. Graham and Swain added not a little to our previous knowledge. Col. Wheeler's sketches combine a full outline with great minuteness of detail, and throw light upon many regions and events about which we were very much in the dark before. Mr. Foote's Sketches, though limited in its range supplies a great deal of matter that is curious and valuable. Dr. Caruthers has made very interesting and important contributions to the general stock, both in "The Old North State," and the "Life of David Caldwell." Mr. McRee, in his elaborate memoir of Judge Iredell, has done much to illustrate some portions of our general history while he was erecting a most fit monument to the memory of a very upright and able man. All this shows, and there is no need that we particularise further, a growing interest in the history of our State—an interest which prompts some to undertake laborious investigations and give to the world the results of them, and has induced a much greater number to buy and read information thus put within their reach. And, while the facts we have stated show a growing interest in the subject, and are, so, a token, full of hope and encouragement; they at the same time remind us how much is still to be done—before our debt to the past shall be fully discharged. A complete, general history of North Carolina, one worthy of the subject, is still a thing to be desired. That our desire is not long to be delayed,—is, in fact, passing rapidly to its fulfilment,—the title of this article will sufficiently intimate to our readers. And we cannot but think that the brief review, made above, of the condition of our historical literature shows that the time is ripe, and our people ready for the execution and reception of the scheme which Dr. Hawks proposes, and of the speedy accomplishment of which we have an earnest in the two volumes he has already published.

We have already written so much that we have not room enough to enter into a minute examination of Dr. Hawks's work. We can only indicate our sense of its excellences, and invite our readers to share the pleasure we have experienced in the perusal of it. We may return to this subject hereafter, and attempt more fully to do justice to the book and to the Author.

We cannot but think it fortunate for all the interests connected with the subject, that the task of writing the history of North Carolina has been undertaken by one so eminently gifted for this especial work as Dr. Hawks. He has brought to this labor the best powers of a mind of much native acuteness, trained by early habits of legal study to the examination of evidence, and stored and disciplined by a wide variety of literary cultivation. Long practice has given him skill in the use of the pen, and his other publications have made him familiar with the methods of authorship. The subject to which he has now addressed himself with him has been a favorite one for many years, and during those years he has employed much of the leisure which his zeal in his profession has spared to him, in searching for and arranging the materials for the execution of this long-cherished purpose. Time and money have been freely given to it, and his position and tastes have given him rare opportunities of finding all the monuments of our history, and selecting the best. Above all, he is a native of North Carolina, and bears in his heart the affection of a true-hearted Son. It is the enthusiasm of this affection that has carried him through all the toils of this great work, and now leads him to consecrate the mature powers of his manhood to the task of illustrating and perpetuating the fame of the State which gave him birth, and which he has never ceased to be proud of. The result, as these volumes show it, is what might be expected from the devotion of such abilities, under the guidance of such an inspiration.

The first volume is occupied with an account of the attempts, made under the auspices of Sir Walter Raleigh, to establish colonies in Carolina. It is introduced with a very interesting sketch of the life and times of Raleigh—a series of elaborate pictures of that great man and his most conspicuous contemporaries. The pathetic story of those ill-starred attempts he allows the actors in those scenes themselves to tell. He has given, with in each very absorbing narratives, the reports, by those to whom he entrusted the accomplishment of his great enterprise. We have, in their own language, the experience and impressions of those brave men who the first, from beyond the sea, set foot on our soil, and whose eyes first gazed on the virgin treasures of a new and strange continent. We have the simple sailor's tale of his Captains, Amidas and Barlow, and the scholarly observations and speculations of the learned Hariot. It is as if we heard from their own lips what those gallant adventurers had to tell of the perils of their voyage, and the discoveries they made, and the marvels they witnessed in the far off land which they had sought to win and subdue. To us there is a singular attraction in these early narratives. They are to us the main charm of the book; and Dr. Hawks has shown his antiquarian tastes, and nice sense of what is most worthy in true history, in giving these chronicles to his readers. We think that all genuine lovers of historical reading will agree with us in this sentiment of the peculiar feature of the volume, and heartily thank him for placing within the reach of all of us, these tracts of such inestimable value, and which had become so rare that very few men among us have ever had access to them. To such persons the odour of antiquity which these papers carry with them is of itself one attraction. Yet we are disposed to believe that, for these very reasons, this first volume is not, and will not be popular, not eagerly sought by the great body of our reading men. We regret that what we conceive to be its highest merit, and which certainly favorably distinguishes it from all other State histories, should hinder its sale and use.

The second volume resumes the story with the earliest incoming of settlers from Virginia about 1680, and brings the narrative down to 1729, when the great change was made from a Proprietary to a Royal Government. The subject is treated under appropraite divisions, such as, of Religion and Learning, of Commerce and Navigation, of Arts and Manufactures, &c. To each of these chapters is prefixed a collection of documents, more or less numerous, which contain the proofs and illustrations of the statements which follow. These documents,—State papers, letters written by witnesses or actors in the affairs referred to, &c., are themselves of a value and interest in no way inferior to that of the text. The reader may, from them, construct his own history of the time; and we fancy that every one will find himself often reading again and again, the letters of such men as Pollock and Gale. These documents are followed in each case by a full sketch of the topics they especially treat of. These chapters are written in a clear and forcible style, and we read them from beginning to end with no abatement of interest. In fact, they present all that can be ascertained of the events of those times, and will, in most cases, satisfy the reader's curiosity. In regard to the true interpretation of events, and the appreciation of the character of prominent men, there will always be difference of opinion. Dr. Hawks expresses his opinion freely and clearly, and we do not doubt that his judgment will stand, in the main, as the judgment of posterity. Were we to criticise him in this regard, it would be only to say that we think his language of censure sometimes needlessly harsh. In some instances also, we think, that a change in the form or grammatical structure of sentences would be an improvement. Yet he has successfully escaped the ambitious style which is the besetting sin of modern writers of history. On the whole, our people have reason to be profoundly grateful to Dr. Hawks for what he has done to rescue our annals from oblivion, and we are sure they will look with eager interest for the volumes that are yet to come. We trust that the demand for those already published will be such as to remunerate the publishers, and prove to the author also a generous token of the public approbation.

We may not close without commending the style in which these volumes are gotten up. We hardly know, in any similar work, a finer specimen of the art. No pains or expense seems to have been spared to make the external appearance of the work worthy of the subject, and of the State.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

We condense from the Standard's report the following sketch of a debate in the Senate on Mr. Bledsoe's bill

TO INCREASE THE SINKING FUND.

Mr. Bledsoe said he had introduced the bill in conformity with the recommendation of the Governor of the State, the public treasurer, and the commissioners of the sinking fund. The bill provided for the payment into that fund, by the public treasurer, of $150,000 per annum, including the sums now pledged to it. It was intended to meet the objections of those who were continually asking how the public debt was to be paid. He believed it was to the interest of the people—the tax payers—that the bill should pass. He had made a calculation of the present liabilities of the State and of those debts which might reasonably, nay almost certainly, be expected to become a charge upon the treasury, and had found that it would require $150,000 annually, regularly invested every six months, to meet it. If then this annual sum of $150,000 should be raised (amounting to but 4½ millions altogether) it would realize, by being invested, at the end of thirty years, over 12 millions of dollars. The present and prospective liabilities of the State would, according to the Treasurer's Report, at the end of thirty years amount to $12,500,000. The State had contracted an honest debt, and he was willing to tax the people, if necessary, to pay it. His constituents wished and desired to get rid of this debt, and he desired it too, in a manner the least burdensone to the people. If the sum should not be raised by the sinking fund, the annual taxes would become heavier yearly, and at the end of thirty years the people of the State would have the entire debt on their shoulders. His constituents were opposed to rolling on this debt to a vast accumulation. A failure to pass this law would affect the value of our State bonds in the money market of New York. It would at once be seen that we were making no preparation to pay our debts. If our State works should pay, the taxes could be reduced accordingly. Senators seemed to overlook the fact that a large amount of our State bonds became due within the next few years, while the revenue bill provided merely for the necessary current expenses of the State.

Mr. Ashe concurred in the necessity of the State's taking the earliest and most effectual means of paying her debt; but whilst he admitted this he was far from conceding the necessity of laying a tax now to pay it. It was time enough when it became due. The debt was between 7 and 8 millions. It was not necessary to provide for more than that sum. The sinking fund was composed of the income from works, one of which was now paying six per cent, another would shortly pay two or three per cent. It was unwise to lay a tax to pay debts which might never become due.

Mr. Bledsoe was sorry to differ with Mr. Ashe—they generally concurred. But this was a question of dollars and cents. That Senator overlooked the prospective debt. Mr. B. then pointed out the State's pledges to the N. C. Road and to the Wilmington and Rutherford Road, &c.,—amounting to 7½ millions. All knew this must be paid and ought to be prepared for. If this was not a positive charge, it was almost certain it would become so. For the latter work, the State would be called upon during the next year for $800,000. Would the company be ready to meet the interest on this? The State would have to pay it. No provision had been made for its payment.

Mr. Pool thought it would be to the interest of the State to adopt the reverse of Mr. Bledsoe's proposition. The proposition was to squeeze out of the people a sufficient sum, invested again and again, to amount to 12 millions of dollars. The result of this would be that at the end of thirty in which she was interested. The object should be to meet the interest and keep down the debt as it accrued, and at length sell out her interest in the works and pay the principal. In thirty years he thought, if we continued to be so situated as to require it, the stock could be sold at par or above par, and the debt could be paid. He asked if the interest on the debt was to be met by this sinking fund?

Mr. Bledsoe. No.

Mr. Pool. Then the fund goes to pay the principal and the interest must be met by taxation?

Mr. Bledsoe replied that Mr. Pool was arguing against what did not exist—he did not seem to understand the provisions of the bill. The bill proposed to ensure to the sinking fund $150,000 per annum to meet the principal of the State's debt. This amount *included* the receipt from other sources already pledged to the fund. In other words $150,000 was to be raised annually. If all of this should accrue from profits of the State works now pledged to the fund, then it would not require one cent to be raised by taxation. The tax was proposed in the event of the money not being derived from any other source.

Mr. Pool said he did not misunderstand the case at all. He asked Mr. B. if the 12 millions should be raised in thirty years, would not the State own all the public works she had an interest in?

Mr. Bledsoe. No.

Mr. Pool. What, not own them? Then if not who would?

Mr. Bledsoe. The State will own only her own part of them. She has not subscribed to all the stock.

Mr. Pool did not mean to include the private stock. He contended that if the State could keep the interest down and let the proceeds of our works go into the fund, all would be done that could be expected—more than had ever been done by any other State—and more than the people of this State would submit to.

Mr. Brown considered that the question aimed at a result not to be arrived at till the revenue bill was passed, as it would not be conjectured with any degree of accuracy, what the receipts in to the treasury would be. No one was more favorable to the creation of a sinking fund for the extinction of the public debt than himself; but when he said that he was for one of practicable and certain results. After the passage of the revenue bill to meet the general expenses of the government, a general law might be passed providing that such surplus as might remain in the treasury from taxation, railroads, and all other sources, should be applied to a sinking fund. If the bill should provide for any definite sum, it would be useless, as they could not tell whether the necessary amount to meet it would be realized to the treasury; and should it not be there, then the treasurer would have to be again compelled to borrow, and create more of a floating debt. But if the revenue bill had passed, the surplus left after all expenses were paid, could be devoted to this fund. A sinking fund based on any other than a certainty, amounted to nothing.

Mr. Edney said the result of their legislation so far was to create debt and increase the taxes on the people. He objected to the bill as providing for the principal of the debt—the present law provided for the interest. The people of the State were in debt for their taxes in arrears—the sheriffs were compelled to borrow as they could not collect from the people. No new facilities were given for the issue of money, while the present session would sink the State a million deeper in debt. It was outrageous to talk of creating a sinking fund for debts not due in thirty years. He was opposed to paying all the debts for posperity—for works we might never see completed. Let every generation pay its own debts.

Mr. Bledsoe was astonished and amused at the positions assumed by Messrs. Edney and Pool. He said Mr. Edney had succeeded in showing that he did not know what a sinking fund was, and that he did not know the wants of the State. He was tired of hearing these appeals to the people about their being ground down by taxation. He said the people were honest; they owed a just debt, and if let alone they would pay it. How was it most easily to be paid? If a sinking fund had been created at the time the debt was begun it would now be provided for; this had not been done, and ten years had elapsed without any provision being made, and that was the cause of our present heavy debt. Why did not the Legislatures meet this appropriation? Because they were, as now, afraid of the responsibility. His constituents did not desire to see this debt rolled on like the huge debt of England. Mr. Pool proposed to pay it as it fell due. Well, eleven hundred thousand dollars would fall due before the meeting of the next Legislature. Was he prepared to lay taxes to meet it? No; he would rather issue bonds to meet it. His votes as shown by the record did not sustain his declarations as to taxation, for he was recorded there as voting against the revenue bill for ordinary purposes.

Mr. Pool replied at some length, in a very able and ingenious speech. He was followed by Mr. Edney, and Mr. Bledsoe rejoined. Messrs. Brown, Leach, Turner, Gorrell, Steele and Thomas also took part in the debate, which lasted for about five hours.

Mr. Edney moved to indefinitely postpone.

Mr. Bledsoe moved to lay on the table. Adopted, 20 to 19.

Lime Rock.—Lime rock, in large quantities, has been discovered upon the plantation of Mr. S. V. Simons, a few miles north of this place. Specimens of this rock have been sent to the Laboratory of the University of North Carolina, and analyzed. The rock is not homogeneous in its character, as is indicated by the appearance of the specimens sent, as well as by the analyses given below. For agricultural purposes it is of great value, and it might be unquestionably used with advantage for many of the purposes for which limestone is employed:

First Analysis—John Kimberly, Analyst.—Silica 21.51; Iron and alumina 2.15; Carbonate of lime 73.90; Water 2.65; Loss 0.69;—100.00

Second Analysis—B. W. Smith, Analyst.—Silica 9.06; Iron and alumina 1.97; Carbonate of lime 84.40, Water 2.80; Loss 1.77;—100.00

Mean of the two Determinations.—Silica 15.285; Iron and alumina 21.060; Carbonate of lime 78.700; Water 2.725; Loss 1.230;—100.000.

Mr. Simons is making preparations to go extensively into the manufacture of lime from this rock. We doubt not he will find it an immensely profitable business to himself, and the whole community will find it profitable, for the quantity being illimitable, almost, he will be able to supply the whole State, and thus supplied with this great renovator, what is to hinder Anson county from becoming the "garden spot" of the State.

Wadesboro' Argus.

Lenoir county is undoubtedly the garden spot of the old North State, if paying high rents for farming lands be any indication of the fact. On the 11th of last month, 150 acres of land belonging to the estate of James M. Harper, deceased, rented out for the sum of fifteen hundred and three dollars, for one year, only. Mr. Harper bought these lands in 1847, at five dollars and fifty cents per acre. They are now worth from seventy-five to eighty dollars per acre, and will readily realize that amount under the hammer, on a credit of one, two and three years.

Cor. of New [illegible]

STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, November 30th, 1858.

Amount property insured, Nov'r 30, 1858, $4,567,315 08
Am't premium notes on hand, Nov. 30, 1858, 680,882 27

Receipts:

Net amount premium received during year,		14,584 72
Net am't assessments received during year,		22,221 78
Am't in State Bank and agents' hands, Nov 20, 1857,		7,085 62
Am't overpaid by agents and balances in hands of company,		1,112 46
Am't loaned May 12, '58, to meet losses,		6,000 00
		$50,954 58
Paid losses during year,	$41,784 80	
Balance on hand,	9,170 28	
		$50,954 58

The ridings of the Judges of the Superior Courts, this Spring, will be as follows, viz:

First circuit,	(Edenton,)	Saunders.
2d "	(Newbern,)	Shepherd.
3d "	(Raleigh,)	Dick.
4th "	(Hillsboro',)	Caldwell.
5th "	(Wilmington,)	Heath.
6th "	(Salisbury,)	Bailey.
7th "	(Morganton,)	Manly.

Ral. Standard.

Gambling and Lotteries.—The Boston *Herald* gives the particulars of two men who have recently left the city, having lost heavily by gambling and the purchase of lottery tickets. One has lost property of about $12,000, and the other is minus a property of about $40,000.

Missouri State Debt.—The constitutional amendment limiting the State debt of Missouri to $30,000,000 passed the lower house of the Legislature of that State on Thursday, by a vote of 106 to 18. It had previously passed the Senate.

Robert Burns.—Sir Archibald Alison recently remarked, while in the chair of the St. John's Masonic Lodge at Glasgow, that "there was no Scotchman to be found in all the extent of Queen Victoria's dominions who did not recollect the poetry of Burns, and there were few under whose pillow a copy of his works was not found. During the war in India he (the chairman) had been assured that there were many copies of them discovered in the knapsacks of the private soldiers and haversacks of the officers."

Mr. Joseph Bond, a planter of Baker county, south western Georgia, sold his cotton crop a few days since, consisting of 2,200 bales, to M. T. R. Bloom, of Macon, for the sum of *one hundred thousand dollars*. This, perhaps, is the largest crop of cotton ever made in Georgia.

Mind Your Stops.—Do not 'stop' at the barroom. Merry laughter may ring out from it as you pass by, and the voices of friends (?) may call you to enter. Within it may shine brightly with light thrown back by polished mirrors, and gleams from chrystal bottles and the voices of mirth and gaiety may be heard there; but do not stop, there is danger in the brightness of the scene. Those gleaming bottles contain potions that lead to poverty, dishonor and death. The merriment there is the laughter of fools, and may end in the horrible yell of the maniac.

Do not stop at the gambling house. Those closed windows conceal treacherous fascinations you may find yourself too weak to resist.—*Pet. Int.*

Punch's Last.—At Quarter Sessions one of the magistrates slept and snored, a young barrister sent us this note to the senior counsel:—

"O.—Why is Sir Tunbelly like the first ship on record?

A.—Because *he snores, hark!*"

Prosperity of the South.—When we hear men talk about the oppressions of Government and the dissolution of the Union, (says the Savannah Republican,) we involuntarily turn to the real condition of the country, and ask ourselves, where are the evidences of a down-trodden people? Where the burdens that press so heavily upon us? Where the ruin and devastation that newspaper editors and sensation orators so often depict in terrible colors as at our very doors and staring us in the face? Echo answers, "where?" There is not to-day on the broad face of the globe a people so free, independent, happy, and prosperous as the citizens of the Southern States of the American Union. This is a fact that cannot be denied. Our laws are liberal and just. Labor, in every department of human industry, is having an abundant reward. Our planters of cotton and rice, who constitute the great body of the people, never at the history of the country, enjoyed such a harvest of prosperity and wealth. The former especially are loaded down with the fruits of their labors, and are troubled to know what they shall do with their money. Every railroad that can promise a return has been built, and the stock of those already in operation and that pay good dividends is selling at enormous rates. In the midst of the general peace and plenty even our slaves are happy, and compare favorably in the matter of personal comfort with any laboring population on the globe. How ungrateful, then, we are to complain when the blessings of Heaven are thus showered down upon us! How strange it is that man is least satisfied when he is doing best—that the ever-expanding capacity of his desires knows no bounds and refuses to be filled! Let us cease our murmurs, our discontents, our desire for change, and thank Providence that we are as we are. Above all, let the people, as if with one voice, repudiate and silence forever those ministers of evil who are ever trying to convince them, in opposition to their senses, that they are degraded, oppressed, and wronged, and that it is their duty to raise the hand of violence against the benignant institutions under which we have grown so great, free, and independent.

Savannah Republican of Jan. 28th.

Match Safes.—Were I an insurance agent, I would make it an imperative rule that every house insured by me should be provided with metal or earthen boxes, in which matches should be kept. They are often seen lying loosely upon the shelf or in the closet, where a careless servant, an unthinking child, or even a mischievous mouse, may produce disastrous results with them. A little incident has made me very careful in this matter. One day, when about closing my room, I hastily threw a key into a drawer where were several loose papers and miscellaneous articles, and closed it; but just as it was closed, there was a glimmer of light within the drawer which attracted my attention from its novelty. Opening it, I found that the key had struck the end of a friction match, fired it, and, if undiscovered, the building, worth many thousand dollars, would probably have been consumed, and no one could have guessed how it took fire. It is unquestionably true that many fires have originated from mice nibbling the ends of matches, and we know that many children have been poisoned by biting matches carelessly left within their reach. Buy or make a metalic or earthen match safe, and keep it in a safe place.

American Agriculturist.

A Mr. Timberman, of Cincinnati, Ohio, having lost some money, went to a fortune-teller to learn who took it. Acting upon the advice of this impostor, he accused a respectable citizen, with his wife and her sister, of having taken the money, and they have instituted proceedings against him for slander, laying their damages at $50,000.

A NEW CLOTHING-STORE IN FAYETTEVILLE.

ON or about the first of March next, I propose to open in this place

A FIRST CLASS

Clothing and Furnishing Establishment.

The assortment will embrace EVERY VARIETY of

Clothing for Men and Youths,

—such as—

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
UNDER-GARMENTS of all kinds,
CRAVATS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

We shall keep a complete assortment of the justly celebrated

"YOKE SHIRTS."

And all the new styles, in Linen and Marseilles, will be introduced.

In addition to the above, we intend to keep the largest assortment of

Trunks and Umbrellas,

ever offered in this place.

All the READY-MADE CLOTHING offered in our house will be of OUR OWN SUPERIOR MAKE. Connected as we are with Keen, Scott & Co., (our Northern manufactory,) gives us increased advantages over any other houses selling Gent's Wearing Apparel in the Southern market.

With our already established reputation in our particular line of trade, we make the foregoing announcement, believing that, as we shall endeavor to merit, so shall we receive, a liberal share of patronage from the gentlemen of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ The Store we are now fitting up and intend to open, as above, is next door West of Edwin Glover's Jewelry Establishment.

O. S. BALDWIN,
Clothing Merchant, &c.

Jan'y 29, 1859 84i

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.

A WEEKLY publication of Sheet Music, suitable for the players and singers of the Home circle, and consisting of sixteen pages full folio size, stitched in a handsome cover. It contains all the popular dances of the day; arrangements from the most favorite operas; scenas, songs, ballads, airs, &c. An abundant supply of every thing that the popular taste demands; never too difficult, always instructive, and ever fresh and delightful.

The favor with which OUR MUSICAL FRIEND has been received by the public, and the commendations it has won from the Press, are guarantees of its worth. A work so cheap, accurate and elegant, does not exist in any other country. The same amount of music procured at the regular stores would cost at least twenty times what it costs in "Our Musical Friend." Variety and excellence are secured by subscribing to a periodical so cheap, and much needed. Pieces by the following composers have appeared in the first ten numbers; the names speak for themselves: Mozart, S. Lover, Wallerstein, Meyerbeer, Flotow, Burgmuller, F. Schubert, Verdi, Donizetti, Strauss, Musard, Thalberg, Balfe, Rossini, J. Weber, Kucken, Speyer, Abt, G. A. Macfarren, Bellini, H. Smart Ascher, Crouch, D'Albert, Bishop, Auber, Paesiello, Lindpainter, Beethoven, &c., &c. All these pieces are within the range of ordinary players and singers and are invariably characterized by delicious melody and easy accompaniments.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND

is published weekly, price 10 cents, and may be ordered from any bookseller or periodical dealer. It will be sent direct from the office of publication at the following rates, yearly $5; half year $2 50; Clubs, 3 copies, $14; 6 copies $26; 10 copies $40 per year; at same rates for half year. No subscription taken for less than 6 months, payable in advance.

Office of "Our Musical Friend," 13 Frankfort Street, New York.

C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.,
Proprietors.

Jan 26, 1859 83-ilm

Equity Land Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, at Fall Term, A. D. 1858, upon the petition of the heirs at law of Dugald A. McPhail, I will sell at the Court House door, on Friday, the 18th day of February, about 450 ACRES OF LAND, belonging to the said heirs at law, lying on Black River, 12 miles from Fayetteville. Terms made known at sale. Bond and security required from the purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.

Jan'y 31, 1859 86-2t

WASHINGTON ITEM

House Tariff Caucus.—Pursuant to a call read by the Clerk of the House, a caucus of members opposed to a modification of the tariff, assembled on Tuesday night. About fifty members, chiefly from the Southern States were present. The whole Democratic delegation from Illinois was present, as were two members from Minnesota, one from Ohio, and two from New York. No member from Pennsylvania was in attendance. [The Congress begun with 128 Democrats.—*Obs.*]

Mr. J. Cochrane, of N. Y., was called to the Chair, and Messrs. Cavanaugh, of Minn., and Ruffin, of N. C., were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. Millson, of Va., said he was not inclined to be bound by the action of the caucus. He thought the House the proper place for settling the question.

Mr. Garnett, of Va., offered a resolution appointing a committee to take into consideration the subject of retrenchment and reform in the expenditures of the government, and against modification of the tariff.

Mr. Stewart, of Md., said he was not satisfied that he could properly attend. He was now, and had always been, in favor of a judicious tariff, for purposes of sufficient revenue.

Mr. Crawford, of Ga., read the call under which the caucus had assembled. All opposed to a change in the tariff, were invited to attend, but all Democrats were welcome, whatever their opinions on the subject.

Mr. Houston, of Ala., was not inclined to attend an adjourned meeting. Those present fully represented the force and opinion of those opposed to a change in the tariff.

Messrs. Barksdale, of Miss., and Miles, of S. C., declared themselves opposed to any modification of the tariff. They were pledged to and in favor of free-trade and direct taxation.

Mr. Lamar, of Miss., opposed a change in the tariff, and thought that the time had come when it was necessary for the Democratic party to take a decided position on the subject.

Mr. Stephens, of Geo., referred to the increasing expenditures of the government, and said that much larger appropriations were required now in a time of profound peace, than during the expensive Mexican war. With a proper administration, the government ought to be carried on with the present revenue.

Mr. Morris, of Ill., asked the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means (Mr. Phelps, of Mo.,) whether the committee intended to report a bill for an increase of the tariff, and suggested whether it would not be better to prepare such a bill, and submit it to the inspection of the caucus at an adjourned meeting.

Mr. Phelps replied that he had for some time desired to introduce a bill to modify the tariff, for the purpose of increasing the revenue, but he had to inform the gentleman that the Committee of Ways and Means had come to a "dead lock," and there was little hope of the committee reporting a bill which would find favor with the House.

Mr. Crawford, of Ga., thought, from information derived at the Treasury Department, that sufficient relief to the government might be afforded by extending the treasury-note law of 1858 for one or two years, authorizing the $20,000,000 now outstanding to be re-issued. He submitted two resolutions as a substitute for that of Mr. Garnett, of Va.—first, that it is inexpedient to modify the tariff; secondly, that a committee of five be appointed to report at an adjourned meeting a mode by which the public expenditures can be materially reduced.

These resolutions were adopted almost unanimously. The caucus adjourned until Saturday next.—*States.*

How to raise the Wind.—Nothing is so much talked of here as the Tariff question in Congress. The President has prepared a special message for Congress, urging that body to provide means to carry on the Government, without a recurrence to loans, and stating that such action is necessary, in order to avoid the inconvenience of an extra session. He will state the amount of revenue which will probably be necessary. Thus, we shall come, at last, to facts and figures. Senator Bigler asserts in the Senate that the deficit and debt will reach a hundred millions by the 30th of June, 1859.

The Secretary of the Treasury will soon reply to the inquiry of the House whether the revenue from Customs and Lands will be adequate for the next two fiscal years. The question cannot be definitely answered, for the amount of revenue is partly conjectural, and the expenditures are under the control of Congress. This body might now commence a process of retrenchment, beginning with a reduction of the expenditures upon the Navy, the Army, and the Postal system, but it may be doubted how far the plan will succeed.

If we abolish the Postal system we shall save six millions, and by abolishing the compensation for members, and sweeping off the burden of their contingent fund, another large sum could be saved.

But we are engaged in an experiment of carrying on a government upon an extravagant scale of expense, without any corresponding revenue. Success in the project will be partially attained through repudiation of all debts and obligations. We have come to this point, in regard to private claims.

Cor. Jour. of Com.

The Homestead Bill in the House.—Yesterday the Homestead bill was passed through the House, by a very decided majority.

Thus it is that the public resources are squandered in the very moment of greatest national exigency. Is there any abyss of folly beyond the reach of the present Congress? To illustrate more signally the absurdity of this incident, we may mention that it was supported by a number of persons who profess to be Democrats. We have a hope of its defeat by the Senate.

Wash. States, (Dem.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

The Treasury Estimates.—The Secretary of the Treasury states that his estimates of financial resources, dated December, are thus far about realized; but still the receipts will be inadequate to meet expenses, unless the expenditures be reduced below the amount estimated for. He recommends the modification of the tariff according to the President's suggestion, and asks the power to re-issue Treasury notes. He further says, that should Congress adjourn without legislation on the subject, it will be almost impossible for the Treasury to meet public liabilities.

When Easter Comes.—It will be interesting to learn that Easter, which will be on the 24th of April this year, last fellon that day in 1791, and will not fall on the same date again till 2011. Since the introduction of the Gregorian Almanac this has only been the case in the years 1639, 1707 and 1791. The period in which Easter can fall, reaches from the 22d of March (earliest date) to the 25th of April (latest date,) leaving thirty-five different days for the celebration of this festival. In this century Easter will fall only once (1886) on the latest date, the 25th of April.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Bunsby at Washington.—The *Union* remarks with great profundity: "No measure of legislation whatever can be carried in Congress without a majority of votes." There's wisdom for you!

The christening of the twenty sixth child of a happy couple named Wenters, at Lierre, in Belgium is celebrated in the foreign papers. Twenty-two of the children still survive.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7, 1859.

NOTICE.—No name will be entered on our subscription list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to new subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on the Cash system will please notify us when making remittances.

THE LEGISLATURE.—It will be seen by our Reporter's letters that the Legislature is progressing rapidly with the private business before it, one House having disposed of about 150 bills on Saturday. How many of these were passed, and how many rejected, we are not informed. Nearly all the public business is yet in an imperfect state—the Revenue bill, the Bank bills, the Deep River bill, the Western Extension bill, and many others which require grave and deliberate consideration, have all to be hurriedly determined during the present week, for it is expected that the session will end on Monday morning next.

It is to be hoped that members will not go home till the session closes. It generally happens, that after spending two or three months in perfecting little or nothing, the members scatter during the last week, just when there is the most to do.

SPRING SUPERIOR COURTS.—The Courts in this section will commence with an extra term for Cumberland on the Second Monday, the 14th day of February. The regular sessions will commence on the Third Monday, and will be held as follows, Judge Heath presiding:—

Moore,	Monday, February	21.
Montgomery,	" "	28.
Stanly,	" March	7.
Anson,	" "	14.
Richmond,	" "	21.
Robeson,	" "	28.
Bladen,	" April	4.
Columbus,	" "	11.
Brunswick,	" "	18.
New Hanover, (2 weeks)	" "	25.
Sampson,	" May	9.
Cumberland,	" "	16.
Harnett,	" "	23.

CHERAW AND COALFIELDS RAILROAD CHARTER SECURED.—The Cheraw Gazette announces that the necessary steps have been taken to secure the charter of the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Company. Stockholders to meet at Carthage on March 3d.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, the bill making donations of public land to the several States for the purpose of founding agricultural colleges, was recommitted to the Committee on Public Lands, yeas 28, nays 26.

The Indian Approriation Bill was discussed during the remainder of the session without coming to any final decision.

On Thursday, the Indian Appropriation Bill was passed. The Bill giving lands to the States, as above, was reconsidered and discussed during the session.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, an ineffectual motion was made by Mr. Taylor, of Louisiana, to introduce a bill providing for the acquisition of Cuba by purchase. The bill making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses was considered but not finally acted upon.

On Thursday, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the punishment of polygamy in the Territories and restraining the people and authorities from interfering with the Federal judiciary.

The subject of a National Foundry was postponed to next session.

On Friday, nothing of interest in either House—private bills. Saturday was devoted by the Senate to the District of Columbia.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have rejected the recommendation of the President to establish a Protectorate over Sonora and Chihuahua.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.—Hon. Alex. H. Stephens has written a letter to friends in Augusta declining a re-nomination for Congress. Mr. Stephens' retirement is much to be regretted. He is by far the ablest man in the House, and his ability and long service have made him very influential.

The Democratic Legislative Caucus at Hartford, Conn., on Friday last, almost unanimously nominated Judge Douglas for President. The Administration was very bitterly denounced.

Tricks of Trade.—A publisher of a newspaper in New York has sent us a printed circular, in which he proposes to pay in jewelry, for the insertion of an advertisement. We decline for two reasons: we do not want the trinkets, and suspect them to be counterfeits.

He also distinctly offers *five cents a line* for "favorable Editorial notices, once a month." Several objections to this also. We do not sell our praise; we do not believe the paper in question is worth a cent.

And we only advert to this little affair, to show our readers how a certain class of publications rely upon tricks and corruption for support. Beware of them.—*Raleigh Christian Advocate.*

We threw a similar proposition in the fire, as we do dozens every year of such like impudent offers to allow us to "work for nothing and find ourselves." They all come from the North, of course, though we never heard of a Southern editor asking or receiving a like favor from a Northern editor. We do know, however, that when Northern editors do any thing for Southern people they require to be well paid for it. We have understood that at the Pomological Convention in New York last fall, a North Carolinian wished to notice, for the credit of his State, that the largest and finest collection of fruits was exhibited by a North Carolinian, and that he was required to pay $20 for the insertion of a short communication in one paper (the Herald we believe it was.)

Yet many Southern editors are green enough to publish long Prospectuses and puffs of Northern publications, &c., for nothing, or next to nothing.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. CAROLINA.

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday—From our Reporter.

RALEIGH, Feb. 4.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Boyd introduced a bill to incorporate the Madison Savings Bank.

The Deep River bill was taken up. An amendment was adopted that not more than $100,000 per year shall be expended, and that the State shall not bid higher than $600,000 for the work if sold. Mr. Ashe explained the bill. Mr. Lane offered an amendment limiting the $100,000 a year to two years, unless the next Legislature extended the time, which was adopted. Mr. Dillard opposed giving the Governor such powers. Mr. Pool said it was not given to the Governor, but to a commission. The bill was then rejected, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ashe, Cherry, Douthitt, Edney, Gilmore, Houston, McDonald, McDowell, Pitchford, Pool, Ramsay, Speight, Straughn, Thomas, Ward, Whitaker and Worth—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Basnight, Blount, Brown, Battle, Carmichael, Cowper, Cuningham, Davis, Dillard, Dobson, Flanner, Gorrell, Guyther, Lane, Lankford, Leach, Martin, McKoy, Miller, Mills, Reinhardt, Steele, Taylor, Turner, Walkup and Williams—26.

The bill to establish the Bank of Lexington passed its 3d reading, yeas 25, nays 17.

The bill to establish the Bank of Salisbury, after some remarks by Mr. Ramsay, passed, 27 to 12.

The Senate being in a banking humor, then took up Mr. Bledsoe's bill to charter the Bank of North Carolina, but it did not meet with as much favor as its predecessors. Messrs. Steele, Cowper, Turner and others engaged in the discussion. A motion to strike out the branches was carried, 22 to 20. An amendment requiring the bank to pay 25 per cent. on circulation in time of suspension, was rejected. Mr. McDonald proposed a branch at Carthage. Rejected. Several other branches were proposed and rejected. An amendment that the bank should forfeit charter if suspended more than 60 days, was adopted, 26 to 18. The bill was defeated by yeas 20, nays 25.

On Thursday, the Senate went into committee of the whole on the Deep River bill—it having been reconsidered. A number of substitutes were offered but all of them rejected, and the bill as reported from the committee on Internal Improvements by Mr. Pool was recommended to the House. That gentleman made, it is said, the ablest speech which has been delivered in the Senate this session. About the whole day was occupied in discussions upon it.

The revenue bill was made the special order for Monday next, and from day to day till disposed of.

On Friday, the Senate, up to 2 o'clock, was engaged chiefly in discussing the bill to extend the charter of the Bank of the State six years. An amendment prohibiting issues less than $5 was adopted. An amendment by Mr. Houston, that if the Bank suspend more than 90 days the charter shall be forfeited and making provision to close up its affairs, was adopted, yeas 26, nays 17. Another amendment that the Bank shall be taxed as other banks, passed. Mr. Steele offered an amendment similar to the 17th section of the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear, which was adopted. Another, by same, that notes payable at a branch shall be in proportion to amount of capital of branch. Adopted. Mr. Steele spoke warmly against the bill. He thought banks ought to be wound up after the expiration of their charters. Mr. Worth also spoke to the same effect. The Senate took a recess to 3 o'clock, pending a motion from Mr. Bledsoe to increase the State's stock $150,000, and individuals' stock $150,000 also.

On Wednesday night, the House of Commons continued the discussion of the bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington & Rutherford Road. Messrs. Morehead and Fleming spoke against it. The chief point of opposition seemed to be to the branching privilege,—especially to the branch from Lincolnton to Newton. Messrs. Dargan and Meares spoke for the bill. The House refused to strike out branches, and passed the bill its 2d reading by a large majority.

On Thursday, several bills were introduced—one by Mr. McKay, in reference to the endorsed bonds of the Deep River Company. Mr Ferebee, a bill to amend charter of N. C. Railroad, so as to change the mode of scaling stock.

Mr. Byrd, a bill to reduce the appropriation for the geological survey from $5,000 to $2,000.

Mr. Fagg, for the relief of trade in Western N. C: exempts necessaries of life, sugar, coffee, &c., from taxation when received in barter.

Mr. Moore, of Martin, a resolution of instruction to the Attorney General upon the Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance Company. [S nall notes.]

The Wil. & Rutherford bill was discussed and passed 3d reading as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Badham, Baird, Barbee, Baxter, Benbury, Blount, Bridgers, Bryan of Craven, Bryan of New Hanover, Bryson, Bullock, Caldwell of Burke, Chambers, Costner, Cox of Jones, Dancy, Dargan, Dickson, Dockery, Drake, Faison, Faribault, Fleming, Foy, Gardener, Gentry, Green of Franklin, Hall of Rowan, Hall of Warren, Hargrove, Harrington, Henry, Hill of Stokes, Higgins, Hutchins, Jones of Orange, Kirby, Leak, Leffers, Love, Lyon, McKay, Meares, Moore of Chatham, Moore of Martin, Moore of New Hanover, Newby, Norman, Norwood, Outlaw, Pritchard, Purdie, Ransom, Reagan, Ripley, Roney, Scales, Shaw, Sherrill, Smallwood, Smith, Sparrow, Speight, Stanford, Stephens, Waddill, Walker, Wallace, Ward, Waters, Watson, Wilson, Williams, Woodfin—74.

NOES—Messrs. Burns, Burke, Caldwell of G., Clapp, Cox of Pitt, Craven, Dula, Eller, Fagg, Ferebee, Gaither of Davie, Gaither of Iredell, Jones of Craven, McCotter, Martin, Morehead, Morgan, Sanders, Simonton, Speer, Tomlinson, Thompson, Thornburg, Walser, Windley—25.

The Western Extension Bill was put on its 2d reading. Mr. T. R. Caldwell said, it asked no additional appropriation, but wanted permission to proceed as fast as the directors could raise the money.

Mr. Norwood stated the original charter provided that only one section should be built and completed at one time. This bill repealed that proviso, and he was opposed to the repeal.

The bill was rejected, as follows:

AYES.—Messrs Badham, Baird Barbee, Brummell, Bryan of Craven, Bryson, Burns, Burke, Byrd, Caldwell of Burke, Caldwell, of Guilford, Clapp, Dickson, Dula, Eller, Fagg, Faribault, Fleming, Gaither, of Iredell, Hall, of Rowan, Harrington, Higgins, Holdsclaw, Leffers, Love, Lyon, Moore, of Chatham, Moore, of N. H., Morehead, Mordecai, Shaw, Sherrill, Simonton, Taylor, Walker, Wallace, Walser, Wilson and Woodfin—39.

NOES.—Messrs Baxter, Blount, Bridgers, Bryan of N. H., Bullock, Chambers, Cox, of Pitt, Craven, Dancy, Drake, Faison, Ferebee, Foy, Gaither, of Davie, Garling, Gentry, Green, of Chatham, Green, of Franklin, Hall, of Warren, Hargrove, Henry, Hill, of Stokes, Jones, of Craven, Leak, Lewis, McCotter, McKay, Martin, Masten, Moore, of Martin, Morgan, Newby, Norman, Norwood, Outlaw, Purdie, Ransom, Reeves, Roney, Sanders, Scales, Simpson, Smallwood, Smith, Sparrow, Speer, Speight, Stephens, Tomlinson, Thompson, Thornburg, Ward and Williams—53.

A number of bills were rejected or passed; among the latter: Providing that justices of the peace keep dockets of their proceedings. Altering the time of holding Courts in Harnett county. To prevent the adulteration of liquors. To incorporate Beaufort Steam Navigation Company. To incorporate the Beaufort Harbor R. R. Co. To change the time for holding one term of the Supreme Court in Raleigh. To prevent sale of spiritous liquors to free negroes. To allow the Bank of Wilmington to close subscription books.

In addition to our Reporter's letters, we condense and put in type this morning, from the Standard of the 5th inst., the following sketch of the debate in the Senate on Thursday on the

CAPE FEAR & DEEP RIVER SCHEMES.

The first proposition was a bill offered by Mr. Houston, providing that the State assist the company, by lifting her mortgage, to raise money on bonds issued by the corporation, taking a second mortgage to secure what was now held under the first; in event of failure so to raise funds and the work came to be sold, the State to be the purchaser at a sum not to exceed $600,000; in the meantime the existing debts to be provided for by the Governor by issuing State coupon bonds.

Mr. Houston prefaced his statement of his proposition by saying that he felt no immediate interest in any of the schemes more than as they would benefit the State. It was evident something should be done and his desire was to adopt a scheme which would benefit the State and stockholders. He did not vote last session for the appropriation of $300,000 because it was not sufficient. He was prepared to vote a million of dollars to complete the improvement in a permanent manner. But all knew this would not be done by the present legislature. Still something was to be done. He had supported the substitute reported by Mr. Pool, though it was not to his entire satisfaction, as a dire necessiiy.

Mr Leach opposed this plan and urged his former views. [These were in opposition to doing any thing, we believe. He had seen the works, and they were rotten at top, bottom, and in the middle.]

Mr Clark, (Speaker,) had seen these State appropriations for public works made time after time, and had always thought it was not the interest of the State; he had always opposed the appropriations. The present case was under altered circumstances—the question was how to protect the State's previous appropriations, interests and credit. He felt honor bound to aid in providing means to meet the liabilities of the State. This work was an old one—had been approved of; the State had embarked largely in it, and he insisted it was their duty to carry on the work, and to see that the State suffered neither in interest nor reputation. Because each could not adopt a plan which would suit him, it could not be a reason why no plan should be adopted. He felt bound to support that best calculated to meet the end, whether it fully met his views or not. He preferred the bill rejected yesterday to that offered now.

Mr Pitchford had no faith in the present managers of the work; as a company they had forfeited all claim to the confidence of the State; he was opposed to giving them further control. He offered a substitute, providing that the company shall go on as now, if they can; but in the event of a sale the Governor to bid an amount sufficient to pay all outstanding prior claims to the State's mortgage, and to secure the State's claims, not to exceed $600,000; the State to employ a competent engineer, hands, &c., at an expense not exceeding $50,000 per annum.

Mr Houston was for giving the stockholders another chance; he objected to limiting the Governor, as the stockholders might bid to the full amount of their stock besides the $95,000—then the State would be thrown out.

Mr Pitchford concurred as to limiting the Governor. As to the stockholders, they might go on if they could; but they were not entitled to more consideration than those of the Raleigh and Gaston Road.

Mr McDonald favored the bill of Mr Houston.

Mr Ramsay thought some consideration was due to the stockholders. He had prepared a bill to sustain the works as at present arranged, gradually completing them. The question was whether the State should invest the $95,000 now urgently needed and assist the company, or throw away her $600,000. He believed the work practicable and valuable.

Mr Worth preferred the bill rejected yesterday, but supported the substitute of Mr Pitchford. He was for maintaining the State's honor and interest at all risks.

Mr Edney offered a substitute, to issue bonds to pay the debts, and to draw upon the Treasurer for means to carry on the works till the next Legislature, to amount not exceeding $100,000—the State's interest to be increased in proportion, and the interest of individuals as they should contribute work or materials.

Mr Lane had not voted for a cent of appropriation during the session; but this work had to be attended to or the State would suffer to the extent of $600,000. He was prepared for the decision of his people and posterity as to whether he was right or wrong. In less than ten years the work would pay dividend of 25 per cent.

Mr Gorrell believed in the improvement. The State could lift the liens by payment of the debts. Then lift the mortgage and open books for subscription of stock, she subscribing in proportion to individuals and to secure herself by a subsequent lien. In the mean time some appropriation to protect the work done.

Mr Speight had voted affirmatively on every proposition, as he considered this a most important State work. The present plan did not exactly suit him, but he would go for the most effective. The company could relieve itself of the mortgage by a bond to indemnify the State, and paying the debt amounting to some $125,000. If it could not do this it could make a proposition to the State to undertake the work. He did not think the State liable for the debts above the amount of her interest.

Mr Pool agreed in the main with Messrs Speight and Gorrell.

Mr Walkup favored Mr Gorrell's scheme.

Mr Carmichael said the State's interest had to be protected in some way. It was better to consider the matter fully. He moved that the committee rise, report progress and sit again at 3 P. M. Concurred in.

At 3 o'clock Mr Ramsay submitted his substitute; in case of sale empowering the Governor to bid a sum sufficient to indemnify the State; works to be gradually completed under a limitation of $100,000 per annum for two years.

Mr Miller was an internal improvement man, but how could he be expected to support this or any other work after the vote taken by the House on a measure to do but simple justice to his section of the State?

Mr Pool recited the various considerations which led to the committee's adoption of the rejected substitute. He appealed te the Senate to consider the matter carefully, and above all not to allow the State's interest in the work to be lost.

Mr Clark urged a compromise. He offered as an amendment the bill rejected yesterday. Adopted.

Mr Humphrey moved the committee rise, report progress, and present the bill to the Senate for its consideration. Adopted.

Latest.—From our Reporter.

RALEIGH, Feb'y 5.

On Friday afternoon, in the Senate, the discussion on the bill to re-charter the Bank of the State was continued. Mr. Ransom's bill for the Bank of North Carolina was finally substituted, with a provision that if it suspends for 90 days, the charter shall be forfeited. Passed 2d reading. No other business done.

In the House, on Friday, the bill to amend the charter of the Western Extension was, after some discussion, reconsidered, and made the special order for Monday. The bill to remove restrictions from the Greenville and French Broad charter is to be taken up as soon as the other is disposed of. The bill to aid the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal is the special order for Tuesday.

The bill to incorporate the Medical Society and create a Medical Board of Examiners, was discussed by Messrs. Sparrow and Ferebee for it, in an able manner. Mr. Holdsclaw made some remarks which produced great laughter. Mr. Ferebee stated the necessity for such a thing, in a very forcible light. He said that the time was when it required great study to get a diploma at one of our colleges, medical or otherwise; but he regretted that with most of them the only requisite to go through was money. A number of amendments were introduced but rejected. The bill passed, yeas 68, nays 35.

A large number of bills of private and minor nature passed their 3d reading—few of any interest. One to allow the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road to establish a ferry on Pedee. Also, to incorporate Jonesville Male and Female Institute. To amend 87th sec. of 34th chap. of Rev. Code. To charter York Collegiate Institute. To incorporate the Old Topsail Steam Navigation Co., (Morehead City to New York.)

Mr. Dockery's bill to amend sec. 2, chap. 28, of Rev. Code, so as to allow counties on line of Wil., Char. & Rutherford R. R. to tax other articles than there specified, in laying of tax for county subscription, was passed.

Last night the bill to amend charter of Bank of Cape Fear was discussed for a short time. Amendments were adopted, that a director or president should not hold such office in any other like corporation, and that all bills over $5 shall be the multiple of ten. The bill then passed.

A bill to prevent emancipation of slaves by will or testament, was ably opposed by Messrs. Morehead, Norwood and others, and was finally rejected.

To-day was private bill day, and there were about 150 disposed of. The highest number of bills is 588 and there will probably be several more introduced. Among those run through today are: A bill to incorporate McLennan's Creek Navigation Company. Resolution in favor of G. N. White of Cabarrus. To incorporate Carthage Lodge, A. Y. M. To incorporate the Christian Gold Mining Company. Resolution in favor of John Wilson of Alamance. Bill to appoint a tax collector for Robeson. To incorporate the town of Taylorsville.

Mr. Craven introduced a bill to incorporate Uwharrie Lodge, No. 58, I. O. O. F. Rules suspended and passed 2d and 3d readings.

In the Senate, this morning, much time was spent in discussing a resolution to be transmitted to the Governor of South Carolina, requesting him to have obstructions to the passage of fish removed from the Pee Dee. Indefinitely postponed, as they ought to have been.

Magistrates were again discussed at some length. The following private bills passed: To amend charter of town of Salem. To amend charter of town of Winston. The Senate then took a recess. This afternoon I learn is to be devoted to the consideration of Deep River Navigation business.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

The Senate this afternoon passed a few private bills; among them a bill to incorporate High Point, 2d and 3d readings.

The Deep River bill was taken up. Mr. Gorrell introduced a substitute, which, he said, was to prevent the State monopolizing the whole matter. He desired that individual stockholders should be on an equal footing.

Mr. Pool: If the State was not already in to a large amount, he would say, let it alone; but the question now was, what should the State do with her interest there,—take the whole herself, or raise her mortgage and let individuals go on without incumbrance?

Messrs. Lankford and Leach were opposed to the whole business. They were not willing to appropriate another cent.

Mr. McDonald replied with earnestness and brought forward a number of able arguments to show that the State was bound for the debts, and that a proper respect for her honor demanded that she should pay them. If the State was not going to carry it on, she ought to allow individuals to come in and do so.

The Senate adjourned without definite action.

OLD PAPERS.—A friend has handed to us three Nos. of "The Virginia Gazette," published at Williamsburg, in that State, Aug. 4th and 18th, 1774, and Nov. 8, 1776. The two first are 12 by 18 inches, and the last 10 by 12, printed on old type and dingy paper. They contain, of course, a good deal of Revolutionary matter, with a few advertisements, and little or no editorials. Editors had an easy time of it in those days. We are amused at the following notice of a

"*Marriage.*—James Dunlop, of Port Royal, Merchant, to Miss Betsey Hill, of Essex county; an agreeable young lady, with a handsome fortune."

Now we would like to trace the fortune of this agreeable young lady, the bride of 85 years ago; whether she continued agreeable in old age, with a house full of children around her; whether the evidently important incident, a handsome fortune, melted away in her own day, or was left to be squandered by her descendants; for, (sad reflection,) it seldom happens that a handsome fortune remains in the same family for three generations.

Fearful and Fatal Accident—A Boy Carried Over Niagara Falls in Full View of Many Spectators.—We learn that an adopted son of Mr. Gibbs, the foreman in the Niagara Falls Paper Mill, was taken over the Cataract on Saturday afternoon last. The victim was a promising little boy about eleven years of age, and a general favorite with all who knew him.

The Niagara Falls Paper Mill is situated on Bath Island, between Goat Island and the main land, and the machinery is driven by water power.

On Saturday afternoon, a number of men were engaged clearing away the ice which obstructed the flow of water in the race, and Mr. Gibbs' boy was playing in the vicinty.

In one place the race is spanned by a narrow foot-bridge of plank, destitute of a railing or other protection on either side, and somehow, in crossing this bridge, he lost his balance and fell into the water.

The current was very strong, and in an instant the child was carried out through the bulkhead at the tail end of the race, and precipitated some ten feet into the foaming flood, a short distance above the bridge connecting the two islands.

The rapids were full of floating blocks of ice, and mingled with these the poor little fellow was carried down the stream. Help could not be afforded, and the horrified spectators watched him till he was lost to sight. He was observed to raise his hand once, as if to remove something from his face—and that was all.

Rochester American.

MARRIED,

In Cumberland county, on the 2d inst., at the residence of Mrs. Jarrott, by G. W. Lawrence, Esq'r, Mr. ALEX'R GEDDIE to Miss MARY McCLAMB.

DIED,

At the residence of her father, in this county, on Thursday evening last, in the 19th year of her age, Mrs. SARAH APPHIA, wife of Mr. Seth B. Jones, of Chatham, and second daughter of John A. Williams, Esq.

On Saturday last, Mr. RANDAL McMILLAN.

In Richmond co., about sun-rise on Sabbath morning, 30th ult., at the residence of her father, Gen. A. Dockery, Miss MARTHA DOCKERY, in the 25th year of her age. She had been for a number of years, a consistent member of the Baptist Church at Cartledge's Creek. To those who watched beside her dying bed, for days and weeks before her departure, she gave the most cheering and conclusive evidences of her assurance of a glorious immortality beyond the grave. J. M.

Presbyterian and other papers please copy.

In New York, on the 31st ult., CATHARINE, daughter of K. M. Murchison, aged 2 years and 6 months.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Rush & Orrell's Line. Feb'y 7, Str Sun, with goods for G McNeill, O S Baldwin, D & W McLaurin, G W Williams & Co, R Mitchell, R M Orrell, McInnis.

Lutterloh's Line. Feb'y 5,—Str Fanny, with goods for W B Jackson, J Harr, S Strickland, J W Lett, J O Boon & Co, Goldston & Fuller, S T Hawley & Son, G W Williams & Co, S J Hinsdale, J J Gilchrist, M N Leary, H B Cooper, R C Puryear, Rev G Benton, W R Cook, T S Lutterloh, B F Pirsson, Beaver Creek Co, J D Nott.

Bank of Fayetteville and Bank of State Stock, at Auction.

AT 12 o'clock on Wednesday next, at Market House, I shall sell 12 Shares of Bank of Fayetteville and 3 Shares Bank of State Stock.

JNO. H. COOK, Auctioneer.

Feb'y 7, 1859. 1t

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—February 7.

BACON,		11½ a 12	American		6 a 0
BEESWAX,		25 a 00	English		4 a 0
CANDLES, F. F.		20 a 00	LARD,		12 a 13
Adamantine		28 a 32	LEAD,		8 a 8½
Sperm		50 a 00	MOLASSES—		
COFFEE—Rio		12½ a 13½	Cuba		30 a 31
Laguira		15 a 16	N. Orleans		45 a 50
Java		20 a 00	NAILS,		4½ a 5
COTTON—			OIL—Linseed	1 00 a	0 00
Fair to good		10¾ a 11	Tanner's	70 a	1 00
Ordin. to mid.		10 a 10¾	SALT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Liv. Sack	1 35 a	0 00
Gunny		18 a 20	Alum	60 a	0 00
Dundee		18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a	0 00
COTTON YARN—			SHOT—		
No. 5 to 10		20 a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25 a	0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Buck	2 25 a	2 50
Bro. Sheetings		8½ a 00	SPIRITS—		
Osnaburgs		10½ a 00	P. Brandy	1 00 a	0 00
FEATHERS,		35 a 40	N. C. Apple	70 a	0 00
FLOUR—			Northern do.	70 a	0 80
Family	5 40	a 5 50	N. C. Whiskey	47 a	0 50
Super.	5 25	a 0 00	Northern do.	35 a	0 00
Fine	5 00	a 0 00	SUGARS—		
Scratched	4 75	a 0 00	Loaf	15 a	00
GRAIN—			Crushed	13 a	13½
Corn	1 00	a 1 05	Coffee	10 a	11½
Wheat	95	a 00	Porto Rico	10 a	00
Rye	90	a 1 00	New Orleans	00 a	00
Oats	50	a 00	TALLOW,	10 a	00
Peas	85	a 90	WOOL,	18 a	19
HIDES—Dry		8 a 10	TURPENTINE—		
Green		5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 35 a	0 00
IRON—			Virgin	2 35 a	0 00
Swedes, com. bar		6½ a 0	Hard	1 15 a	0 00
Ditto, wide		7½ a 0	Spirits	43 a 0	43½

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Bacon—Very superior lots will command something above our advanced figures.

Cotton—The decline noted last Monday has been fully realized, and now has a downward look.

Flour—No change.

Corn—Receipts last week were rather more than formerly, but prices are fully maintained.

Corrected by JAS. G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb'y 5, 1859.

Turpentine, Virgin and Yellow $2 85, Hard 1 65. Spirits declined to 45½. No 1 Rosin 1 87½ to 2 50. Tar 1 80. Bacon, new N. C. hog round 12½. Timber, sales of six rafts at 4 25, $5, to $8.

At New York, Cotton declined from ⅛ to ¼, quotations only nominal. Spirits steady at 49 to 50.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

Notice to Contractors.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, W. R. R.,
FAYETTEVILLE, Feb'y 3, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Engineer's Office, of the W. R. R., until the 25th inst., for the Graduation and Masonry of 11½ miles of this Road, beginning at the 25 mile Station,—furnishing the Cross-ties for 15 miles, and for the laying of 25 miles of track; and until the 15th inst., for the superstructure of the Bridge across Lower Little River (200 feet long).

Good references will be required of Contractors as to their ability to carry out their contracts.

Plans, profiles and specifications of the work can be seen at the Company's Office in Fayetteville, on and after the 20th inst., and for the Bridge on and after the 10th inst.

W. A. KUPER, Chf. Eng. & Supt.

The Western Rail Road Company design placing the balance of Grading and Superstructure of their Road to Deep River (6½ miles) under contract by the 1st day of April; but would receive Proposals for that also on the 25th inst., if persons should be disposed to submit Proposals based upon an approximate location.

W. A. K.

Feb'y 3 86-

CROSS CREEK FACTORY.

HAVING purchased the above property, and turned my attention to the manufacture of

Cotton Yarn,

I am now ready to supply all orders containing cash, or coming from prompt paying customers. The thread shall not be inferior to that formerly made at this Mill.

I also hope to furnish the Merchants of this place with the

Best Quality of Wrapping Twine,

containing NO STARCH, and not having 25 per cent. of its weight of paper on it—simply Cotton Thread,—patronise home manufacture.

Also, Candle-wick, Carpet-warp, Seine-Twine, Stocking Yarn, Batts for quilts, and

Sewing Thread,

CHEAPEST and best quality for heavy work.

☞ I may be found at the Store of P. Taylor, Esq., who will also act for me in my absence.

D. W. C. BENBOW.

Feb'y 7 1t

P. J. SINCLAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Richmond. ☞ Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.

Feb'y 5, 1859 86-

BACON.

WESTERN BACON,—Sides and Shoulders. Just received and for sale.

GEO. W. SPERLING.

Feb'y 5 86*3t

Irish Potatoes.

25 BBLS. YELLOW PLANTING POTATOES. Just received by GOLDSTON & FULLER.

Feb'y 7 86-2t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will let to contract, on the 18th inst., the BUILDING OF A CHURCH, at Gray's Creek, Cumberland County, N. C

Specifications will be made known on that day.

EDWARD SPEARMAN,
T. W. DEVANE,
DANIEL BUTLER,
JAS. BUTLER,
WILLIAM BUTLER. } Committee.

Feb'y 5 86-2t

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

Feb'y 1, 1859 85iy

Owner Wanted!

FOR Three Bbls. Spirits Turpentine and Two Bbls. Rosin, found drifting down the Cape Fear on Saturday, 29th Jan'y. No mark upon them. The owner can get them by calling on the subscriber at his Landing.

J. T. COUNCIL.

Feb'y 3 85-3tpd

Valuable Property at Auction.

ON Wednesday, January 12th, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House, I will offer for sale the late residence of Robert Johnson, (on Haymount.) The lot contains about two acres.

Terms:—approved negotiable notes at 90 days.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Trustee.

Dec'r 13. 71-ts

POSTPONEMENT.

THE sale of the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. Robert Johnson, is postponed to Wednesday, 16th February, at 12 o'clock.

S. J. HINSDALE, Trustee.

Jan'y 10 78-ts

How to do Good and "Get Paid for it."

TAKE an Agency for our Publications. The terms are such, there can be no possibility of loss. Every Family will be glad to obtain some of them. For particulars address,

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New York.

Feb'y 4 85*1m

A WREATH FROM THE WOODS OF CAROLINA, (by a Lady of North Carolina,) beautifully illustrated, with colored Engravings of Native Wild Flowers.

School Books, Blank Books, &c. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb'y 8

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, the 5th day of MARCH, at the Market House, at 12 o'clock, will be sold, that

Valuable House and Lot on Haymount,

recently occupied by Mr. Geo. W. McDonald, containing about 4 acres of land, with a never-failing Spring of water, six feet deep, within ten yards of the door. The House is two stories high, containing 6 rooms, one passage, and 4 fire-places, with all convenient Out-houses attached. There is a good Pasture on the premises, containing about half an acre.

This property is out of the limits of town, consequently, is not subject to town-tax, and is one of the most healthy and beautiful residences on the hill.

—ALSO—

A HOUSE AND LOT adjoining residence, known as the "Stable Lot," containing about half an acre, with a beautiful Grove, is situated near the United States Arsenal, and will make one of the handsomest building lots imaginable.

—ALSO—

A HOUSE AND LOT IN TOWN, on Person Street, recently occupied by McDonald & Whaley, as a Saddle Manufactory; has twenty-five feet front and seventy feet depth; convenient to the Market.

—ALSO—

TWO TRACTS OF WOOD LAND, West of town about 3 miles, adjoining Hinsdale, Myrover and others. Containing 10 and 19 acres.

Terms at sale.

W. B. WRIGHT, Att'y,
C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.

Feb'y 4, 1859 86ts

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale 250 Acres of GOOD TURPENTINE AND FARMING LAND, situated in Richmond County, ten miles East of Rockingham, between Jones' Creek and Crawford's Branch, within two miles of W. & C. Railroad. There is on the tract a comfortable Dwelling-House and some fine fruit trees, Pears and Peaches; and also, two other Tenements, suitable for turpentine hands.

Any person wishing to buy, can address the subscriber at Pekin, Montgomery Co., or see him four miles West of Pekin. A. MARTIN.

Feb'y 4 86*4t

Cotton Lands for Sale.

I HAVE in different sized Tracts, about EIGHT THOUSAND ACRES for sale, of as good land for the growth of Cotton, as can be found in the United States. Situated in one of the best cotton growing districts, being all Arkansas River lands, the yearly average production of which is one bale of cotton, or fifty bushels of corn, to the acre. All of the Land is below Little Rock, and on or near to the Arkansas river. I will sell it on very accommodating terms, and in such sized tracts as will suit purchasers; the price varying, on account of quality and location, from five to twenty-five dollars an acre. The purchaser, by paying interest, can fix the payments to suit himself. Or, I will take an interest with the purchaser in the cultivation of the lands, if he will furnish the hands to cultivate them, and, after deducting all expenses attending their cultivation, wait until the profits of their productions will pay the purchase money.

Persons wishing to purchase, can ascertain further particulars by addressing

GEORGE BRODIE,
Little Rock, Arkansas

Jan'y 1859 86*10tpd

THREE GOOD JOURNALS FOR 1859.

Well adapted to all readers in every family.

Life Illustrated;

A first-class Pictorial Family Paper, devoted to News, Literature, Science, the Arts; to ENTERTAINMENT, IMPROVEMENT and PROGRESS. Published weekly at $2 a year.

The Water-Cure Journal;

Hydropathy, its Philosophy and Practice; Physiology, Anatomy, and the Laws of Life and Health. $1 a year.

The Phrenological Journal;

Devoted to all those Progressive Measures for the Elevation and Improvement of Mankind. Illustrated. $1 a year.

FOR THREE DOLLARS all three Papers will be sent a year.

FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ *Samples gratis. Agents wanted. Begin now!*

Feb'y 4 86*1m

Stockholders' Meeting.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Western Rail Road Company will take place at the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock.

C. B. MALLETT, Prest.

Feb'y 2. 85-

STEDMAN & HORNE, Jr.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND WILL SELL LOW,

25 BBLS. White Ohio Corn Whiskey;
20 " "Tuscaloosa" "
5 " Extra Cider Vinegar;
5 Hhds. Western Bacon;
20 boxes Cigars;
100 Bus. Corn.

Orders from reliable parties will receive prompt attention.

Jan'y 31, 1859 85-1m

Just Received.

A FRESH supply of LAYER RAISINS—whole, half and quarter Boxes; CURRANTS, COCOA-NUTS, LEMONS and ORANGES.

MRS. M. BANKS.

Feb'y 3. 85-2t

GARDEN SEED.

FRESH and genuine Garden Seed, growth of 1858, just received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec'r

JOHNSON & JOHNSON,

Attorneys at Law,

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.,

Will practice in the Courts of Chesterfield, Marlborough, Darlington and Marion.

DANIEL W. JOHNSON.] [NEILL D. JOHNSON.

Dec'r 27, 1858. 76*tf

TURPENTINE AND CLUB AXES; GRUBBING Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Manure Forks, and various sizes of Hatchets, Trace Chains, Sifters, Frying Pans, Coffee Mills, Cocoa-nut Dippers, &c., &c. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

---

20 BOXES SUPERIOR CHEESE;
5 Firkins " Goshen Butter;
5 " " Leaf Lard; and N. C. Bacon.
For sale. G. W. SPERLING.
Jan'y 15 80-

---

30 CASES BROGAN SHOES, FOR SALE CHEAP.

G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

POWDER AND SHOT FOR SALE BY

G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 21 82*

TERRY'S
Infallible Destroyer.

THE advantages possessed by this article over all other like preparations are (in part) as follows:

FIRST (*and principally,*) because it is not *so* dangerous to the human family, although for Rats, Mice, Crows, Moles, &c., it is the *quickest* and most *effectual* remedy of destruction that can be found in the world.

SECOND, it being not altogether manufactured of mineral substances, but mostly of poisonous stuffs found in the woods, is not therefore liable to "dry up" so soon, but will remain "good as new" for a number of years.

Third, (and lastly,) it is eaten more greedily, while a much smaller quantity suffices, &c. But purchase a box and give it a TRIAL, you will never regret so doing.

Parties desiring the agency should address as follows for terms:

W. R. TERRY,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
Rockingham, N. C.

☞ Sold by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., WM. LONG, Rockingham, N. C.; also, by numerous travelling and local Agents throughout the South.

N B. Persons enclosing One Dollar to the above address will receive two boxes of this "Destroyer" by first return mail, postage paid.

Oct'r 1, 1858. 51*tf

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in Robeson county, on or about the 20th of July 1858, my Negro Boy PETER. He is about 25 years old, weighing about 200 pounds; say 5 feet 11 inches high, quick spoken, dark complexion, and limps a little in one of his legs, perhaps the right. I will give $100 for his safe confinement in any jail in North Carolina, or his delivery to me in Robeson county; and a reward of $100 more for sufficient evidence that will convict any person or persons who may be harboring said slave or assisting him, either directly or indirectly, to make his escape to some free State. He is supposed to be lurking in Robeson and Bladen counties.

ARCHIBALD PURCELL.

Robeson county, Sept. 28, 1858. 51*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1858.

A. G. Thornton vs. Alexander B. Walker.

Attachment Levied on Land. Judgment Conditional.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Alexander B. Walker resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer for the said Alex. B. Walker to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March 1859, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1858.

78*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1858.

John Winslow vs. John McLeran.

Attachment Levied on Land. Judgment Conditional.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John McLeran resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said John McLeran to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March 1859, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1858.

78*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1858.

David G McDuffie versus William McDuffie.

Attachment and Garnishment had. Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William McDuffie resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer for the said William McDuffie to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March, 1859, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered against the Garnishee, and the property in his possession condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of December, A. D., 1858.

76*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1858.

P. P. Johnson, Adm'r of Charles S. Johnson, versus William A. Murchison.

Original Attachment,—Land and Personal Property Levied on, and Judgment Conditional.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in the above case, William A. Murchison, is not an inhabitant of this State, so that the ordinary process of the law can be served on him, It is therefore ordered: that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said William A. Murchison to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1859, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of December, A. D. 1858.

82*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

In Equity—To Spring Term, 1859.

Everett L. Ward vs. Ralph R. Powers, Thomas Jones and wife Anna, John Humphrey and wife Sophia, Reuben King and wife Sally, Matthew Powers, Neill Blue, Matthew P. Blue, O. R. Blue, John Blue, Helen Blue, Olivia Blue, Ellen Blue, Eugenia Blue, Luke Alburtis Powers, Richard Powers, William Wood, and the children of said William Wood whose names are unknown.

Attachment in Equity.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that said Neill Blue, Matthew P. Blue, O. R. Blue, John Blue, Helen Blue, Olivia Blue, Ellen Blue, Eugenia Blue, Luke Alburtis Powers, Richard Powers, William Wood, and the children of said William Wood, whose names are unknown, are non-residents of this State, they are hereby notified to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity for the County of Robeson, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

E. S. FRENCH, C. & M. E.

Jan'y 18, 1859 82*6t-pr's fee $4 20

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

ON and after Monday, 22d day of November, the Freight Train will run REGULARLY between Fayetteville and McClenahan's Station; leaving Fayetteville every morning at 7 o'clock and returning at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of same day.

Consignors are requested to send tickets with articles, stating consignee, destination, &c.

W. A. KUPER,
Chief Eng'r & Sup't.

Whenever the amount of freight may require, an extra Train will leave Fayetteville and return in the afternoon.

Nov'r 22, 1858. 65-

RAIL ROAD NOTICE!
TO
COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

NEW, CHEAP, AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE FOR
Freight for the Interior of North Carolina.

MERCHANTS and others about purchasing their Fall and Winter Supplies, are requested to notice, that by the completion of the North Eastern Rail Road from Charleston, S. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a CHEAP and EXPEDITIOUS Route from the Seaboard has been opened to them.

All freight consigned to the care of the Agent of the North Eastern Rail Road will be forwarded FREE OF COMMISSION.

No charge will be made for Storage at Cheraw. All goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse until sent for.

A schedule of charges for transportation of freight will be found at the Post Office.

S. S. SOLOMONS, Eng'r and Sup't.

Aug. 3, 1858. 34-tf

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Company.

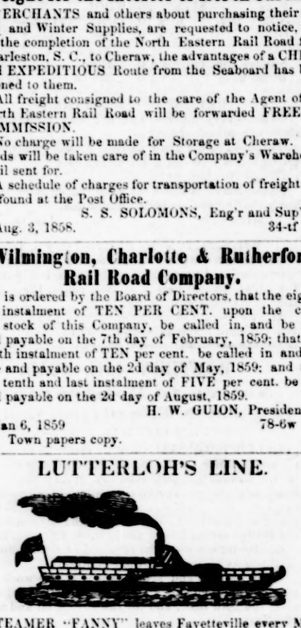
IT is ordered by the Board of Directors, that the eighth instalment of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, be called in, and be due and payable on the 7th day of February, 1859; that the ninth instalment of TEN per cent. be called in and be due and payable on the 2d day of May, 1859; and that the tenth and last instalment of FIVE per cent. be due and payable on the 2d day of August, 1859.

H. W. GUION, President.

Jan 6, 1859 78-6w

Town papers copy.

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.



STEAMER "FANNY" leaves Fayetteville every Monday and Thursday morning, at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington Tuesday and Friday, at o'clock, —carrying passengers and freight.

Steamer "SOUTHERNER," with a full complement of Flats, makes one or more trips per week, as circumstances may require.

The accident to the Steamer "ROWAN" will be repaired in a few days. She will then take her place in the line. T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Oct'r 4, 1858. 51-tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, finished, THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways and Buggies,

ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VEHICLES finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 89-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at New York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45tf

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1858. 64-ypd

BACON.

CHOICE North Carolina BACON, Also, Western Sides and Shoulders,

Oct. 14.—54-tf] C. B. COOK.

WRIGHT & FULLER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Fayetteville, N. C.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT and BARTHOLOMEW FULLER have associated themselves together for the practice of their profession. Prompt attention given to all business committed to their charge. They will practice in the counties of Cumberland, Harnett, Sampson, Robeson and Bladen.

Aug. 23, 1858. 39-

TROY & FULLER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

LUMBERTON, ROBESON Co., N. C.

ROBERT E. TROY and JOHN P. FULLER, have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson County. The former will also attend the Courts of Bladen and Columbus: the latter will also attend those of Cumberland.

The Office in Lumberton will be kept open at all times.

Jan'y 1, 1858. 73-

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79tf

THO. C. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1857.

LAW NOTICE.

THE undersigned has removed to Newbern, with the intention to devote himself wholly to the practice of the law. He will attend the Courts in all of the surrounding counties, and will also practice before the Supreme Court at Raleigh. D. K. McRAE.

Dec'r 22, 1858. 75-6m

N. A. McLEAN,

Attorney at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.,

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Bladen Counties, and the Superior Courts of Moore County.

Dec'r 9, 1858. 71-3m

LITTLE & BATTLE,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

WADESBORO', N. C.,

ALEXANDER LITTLE and R. H. BATTLE, Jr., having associated themselves in the practice of the law, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them in the Counties of Anson, Union and Richmond.

Jan'y 1, 1859. 76-2mpd

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96tf

Medical Notice.

DR. H. A. McSWAIN has taken an office on Anderson Street, in the rear of Messrs. Ray & Pearce's Store, where he can be found by those desiring his professional services.

August 24, 1858. 40tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK,

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76tf

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,

PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

May 6, 1857. 5tf

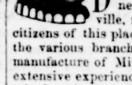
DENTAL NOTICE.

HAVING engaged in another business, I find my time too much taken up to attend to the duties of my profession; and having a partner (Dr. R. Scott) who is in every way competent to please *all* my friends, I take great pleasure in recommending him to *all* with whom I have the slightest influence. His prices will suit any who are desirous of having their teeth operated on in a skilful manner.

And with my best wishes for my *successor*, and this community, I withdraw from the firm, having no fear but that Dr. Scott will give the most fastidious entire satisfaction. D. W. C. BENBOW.

Jan'y 10, 1859. 78tf

DENTISTRY.



DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

SPERM, Refined, Lard, Linseed and Tanners' OIL; White Lead; Burning Fluid; Putty; Window Glass and Sash of all sizes.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of POND'S PAIN DESTROYER.

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.

Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

KEROSENE OIL;

Burning Fluid; Lamp, Paint and other Oils; Concentrated Lye; Potash; Chocolate; Acids; Glues; Varnishes; Fresh Teas; Matches; Yeast Powders; Glass; Putty; Dye Stuffs; Wines; Ale; Porter; Gin; Spices. Constantly on hand and for sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

Jan'y 22 82tf

Notice to Turpentine Distillers and others.

I AM fully prepared to make or repair TURPENTINE STILLS, or do any thing in the Copper or Sheet Iron work, at the shortest notice.

M. A. BAKER.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1859. 82tf

Turpentine Hackers, Scrapers, Pullers and Dippers,

ALL of the first quality, can be had at M. A. BAKER'S GUN SHOP, Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 15, 1858. 80tf

Landreth's Garden Seeds.

JUST received, a general assortment of Landreth's celebrated Garden Seeds, fresh and genuine, warranted of the crop of 1858.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Jan 12, 1859. 79-4w

New Crop Molasses.

600 HHDS. CHOICE NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES expected, direct from Cuba, during this month. For sale by

HATHAWAY & CO.

Wilmington, Jan'y 10 79-1mpd

Deep River Coal.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.

WM. McCLANE,
Mining Engineer.

May 21, 1856. 6-tf

Sugar House Syrup.

A FEW Bbls. excellent S. H. SYRUP. Also, prime *sweet* MOLASSES.

C. B. COOK.

Oct'r 14. 54tf

For Sale.

300 BAGS ALUM SALT—2 bushels each,—by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Nov. 6, 1858. 61tf

WORTH & UTLEY,

Forwarding and General Commission Merchants,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

R. M. ORRELL,

TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.

THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My warehouses are fronting the wharves and near the river.

Sept'r 18, 1858. 45tf

TIN PLATE,

Sheet Iron, Iron Wire,

COOKING STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

Always on hand, at Wholesale or Retail.

ROOFING, GUTTERING,

And all kinds of Jobbing, done at short notice, by

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square, Fayetteville.

July 9. 27-tf

PETER MALLETT

WITH

D. COLDEN MURRAY,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

62 SOUTH STREET,

NEW YORK.

July 29, 1858. 32-

BOOTS & SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE.

JNO. M. WALKER, of NORTH CAROLINA,

WITH

P. P. SHAW & CO.,

31 AND 33 DEY STREET, NEW YORK,

WILL be happy to see his Southern friends at the above establishment, where, either personally or by order, they may be supplied from an extensive and well assorted Stock of Goods in that line, gotten up expressly for the Southern trade.

Nov. 29, 1858. 67-1y.

MILITARY GOODS,

Swords, Sashes, Belts, Epaulettes, Laces,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY GOODS,

ACCORDING TO THE

Latest U. S. Army and State Regulations.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,

19 MAIDEN LANE,

New York.

June 30. 24-1y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

WM. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINTON, N. C.,

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, COTTON, FLOUR, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.

Nov'r 8 tf

W. H. ALLEN.] [J. M. CLARK.

ALLEN & CLARK,

Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT, HAIR, &c.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments o Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment.

Jan'y 19, 1859. 81-

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

Forwarding Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

JAS. C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,

Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT attention given to sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES and all kinds of Produce. Liberal advancements made on Consignments.

Refers to E. P. HALL, Pres't Branch Bank of State. H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r Bank Cape Fear. JOHN DAWSON, Esq.

April 25 1858. 5-1Y

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

Inspector of Naval Stores,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Solicits the patronage of his country friends and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.

Office North Water Street.

Nov'r 22, 1858. 64-1ypd

F. M. BIZZELL,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds of country produce, either for sale or shipment.

Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.

Nov. 19, 1858. 64-1y

T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT,

Agent for Chickering's Pianos,

Of which he has always some on hand.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct'r 2, 1858. 51-1ypd

Planting Potatoes.

1000 BARRELS YELLOW PINK-EYES;
1000 " PEACH BLOWS.
For sale by KEITH & FLANNER.
Wilmington, N C, Jan'y 20 82-1m

Notice.

THE subscriber will sell at the Court House door, in the town of Carthage, on the 12th day (Tuesday) of February, TWO NEGROES, Robert and Fanny, belonging to the Estate of Dr. Chas. Chalmers, dec'd. Terms, six months, with approved bonds.

B. C. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

Jan'y 19, 1859 82ts

OLD BILLS.

ALL persons indebted to the concern of FRANK & JERRY and J. H. ROBERTS & CO., are requested to come forward and settle their bills. If not settled by the last of this month, they will find them in the hands of a Lawful Collector.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

May 3, 1858. 7tf

Thirty Hands Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to hire by the Month, or Day, Thirty Negroes, to work on the Ninth Section of the Western Rail Road.

For further particulars inquire at the Engineer's Office, Fayetteville, or of me at Little River Bridge.

O'BRYAN & CO.

Aug. 16, 1858. 88-tf

Female Normal School,

HIGH POINT, N. C. RAIL ROAD, 15 MILES WEST OF GREENSBOROUGH.

REV. N. McRAY, PRINCIPAL, with efficient Assistants.

THE object of this Institution is to provide for the thorough education of young ladies, and as an additional feature, to qualify such of them as may desire it for the avocation of teaching.

Its next Session will open on the 1st February, in the new brick building recently purchased by the undersigned.

The building is situated in a beautiful grove, on a commanding eminence, and has a sufficient number of well furnished rooms to accommodate 100 boarding pupils. We have made arrangements for lectures, experiments and instruction in Natural Sciences with L. S. Burbank, A. M., formerly associated with Prof. Wm. Russel in the New England Normal Institute, and more recently Professor of Natural Science in a Southern College. The experience of ages has demonstrated the wisdom of educating in elevated and healthy sections of country. The expenses are less than at any other institution of the character in the State.

Board and furnished rooms, with fire-places, fuel, &c., $6 per month. English branches $6 to $15 per session; Languages and Ornamentals low. Board and half the tuition required in advance. The proprietor, teachers and pupils dwell together and eat at the same table.

☞ 30 Young Ladies will be received and credited for tuition until they can teach and pay it. Situations guaranteed to such.

For full information, address

REV. WM. I. LANGDON, Proprietor.

High Point, N. C., Jan'y 11, 1859 80-8t

GARDEN SEEDS.

Warranted the Growth of 1858.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of the largest and best assortment of Seeds ever offered in this market, comprising the following varieties, which he offers at Wholesale or Retail:—

ASPARAGUS;
BEANS—Large Lima, Early Mohawk, " China, " Six Weeks, " Valentine;
BROCOLI—Early;
BEET—Blood Turnip, Long Blood, White Sugar;
CABBAGE—Early York, Large York, Large Drumhead; Flat Dutch, Oxheart, Red Dutch, Flat Battersea Green Globe Savoy;
COLLARD—"Country and Northern;"
CARROT—Early Horn, Long Orange;
CELERY—Silver Giant, White Solid;
CAULIFLOWER—Early;
CUCUMBER—Early Frame, Long Green, E'ly Cluster;
EGG PLANT—Purple;
CORN—Large Sweet, Tuscarora;
LETTUCE—white Cabbage, Early Silisia, Ice Head, Ice Coss;
MELON—Nutmeg Musk, yellow Cantalope Sweet Water;
NASTURTIUM;
ONION—Large Red, Silver Skin;
PARSLEY—Curled;
PEPPER—Large Bullnose, Cherry;
PEAS—Sugar Dwarf, Early Washington, Large Marrowfat;
PUMPKIN—Large Cheese;
PARSNIP—
RHUBARB—
RADISH—Long Scarlet, Scarlet Turnip, White "
SQUASH—White Bush, Crookneck;
TOMATO—Large Red, " Yellow;
TURNIP—Flat Dutch, Ruta Baga, Norfolk, Red Top, Hanover, White Globe.

Salsify; Marjorum; Thyme; Sage; White Onion Sets; Spinach; Herds Grass; Blue Grass; Red Clover.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Jan'y 22 82tf

GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE.

I HAVE just received in store my Fall Stock, embracing the following articles, viz:

125 Bags Coffee.
65 Bbls. and Hhds. Sugar—assorted.
65 " Pork.
50 Boxes good Tobacco.
75 " Candy.
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff—Eagle Mills.
75 Boxes Crackers.

All of which will be sold for CASH, or on short time to the best of men.

E. F. MOORE & CO.

Sept. 9, 1858. 44-tf

Fresh Arrivals.

JUST received pr Steamer Fanny,
4 Bbls. Extra No. 1 MACKEREL (for retailing.)
10 ½ " do. " 1 do.
10 ¼ " do. " 1 do.
10 ⅛ MESS SHAD;
30 Boxes CHEESE;
100 Bags New Hulled BUCKWHEAT FLOUR;
Fulton Market Beef; Mess Pork; Goshen Butter, Pocket Salt; Sugar; Coffee; Molasses; and every thing in the provision line; which I will sell cheap for CASH or exchange for country Produce.

W. C. TROY

Nov. 3, 1858. 60-tf

EWING'S
Spring Academy.

A SCHOOL FOR THE SICK, POOR AND RICH.

THE first Session of this School commenced on the Third Tuesday in January 1859.

This Academy has been erected for the instruction of males in the County of Montgomery, some ten miles South of Troy. The building is neat, located on an eminence very near the Mineral Spring, which has been successfully resorted to by invalids. The neighborhood is moral, and students will be free from the temptations by which they are so often allured. Strict attention will be given to the culture of mind and heart. Students will be prepared to enter the Fresh Class.

Attention is solicited to the low rates: The rates of Tuition will be $6 50, $9 to $12 per Session, according to the advancement of the pupil. Board can be obtained for $6 per month, everything included except lights. Penmanship taught on Saturdays, extra.

For further particulars address the Principal at Macedonia, Montgomery county, N. C.

T. H. EWING, Principal.

Jan'y 23 84-3t*

J. C. STEDMAN and J. W. HORNE,

Under the Name and Style of

STEDMAN & HORNE, Jun'r,

Have associated themselves together in a general

Grocery, Provision, Liquor and Barter Business,

And are now receiving a well selected Stock of Goods in their line, which they are willing to exchange for money or produce.

Their stock consists in part of the following articles:

Brown, Crushed and Loaf SUGAR;
Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEE;
Butter, Cheese and Crackers;
Lard, Pork, and Western Bacon;
No. 1 Mackerel in Bbls., Hfs. and Kits;
Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars;
Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors.

Next door to D. & W. McLaurin, Hay St., Fayetteville, Nov. 18. 64*3m

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A LARGE QUANTITY OF FRENCH BRANDY, Wines, Gin, N. E. Rum, Superior Rye Whiskey, Northern Rectified Whiskey, N. C. Brandy and Whiskey. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING

Jan'y 15 80-

HOOP IRON FOR SALE BY

G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 21 82*

PICKLES—IN GALLON, QUART AND PINT BOTTLES; Tomato Catsup, in quart and pint bottles; Durham Mustard and Sardines. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against Edwin Hinton, are hereby notified to present them to L. W. Gorrell, Trustee of said E. Hinton, in thirty days—or the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

L. W. GORRELL, Trustee.

Jan'y 25,1859. 84*3t

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale Five Hundred Acres of LAND, lying in the county of Randolph, fifteen miles North-west of Asheborough, lying on Uwharie Creek, eight miles of Thomas's Depot, one mile of N. Rush's Mill. Said Land is productive to Corn, Wheat, Oats and Tobacco; there is about two hundred acres of cleared land, a good deal of it bottom and it very rich, there is a good deal of up land not cleared that is very good, it is well timbered; good House and Kitchen convenient, and all out-buildings that is necessary, good water. Any one that wishes to purchase such a Farm will call and see. NOAH BRILES.

Randolph Co., N. C., Dec. 6, 1858. 78*9tpd

ROBESON ACADEMY.

D. McNEILL, PRINCIPAL.

THE second session of this School will commence the 14th of February.

This Institution is located near Anna Person's, eight miles South of Floral College, and in the midst of a moral, intelligent and healthy neighborhood.

Students will be admitted at any time during the Session, and charged only from the time of entrance.

TERMS PER SESSION:

Primary English,
Intermediate,
The Languages and higher English,

Board can be procured in the neighborhood for $5 to $6 per month.

For particulars address the Principal at Anna Person, P. O.

Jan'y 29, 1859. 80-

Mount Olivet School.

THE Fourth Session of Mount Olivet Academy will commence on the Fourth Monday in January. Students will be prepared for the Freshman Class in University. Tuition at $7, $10, $12½ and $15 per session of 20 weeks. Students will be charged from time of entering to the end of the Session. No deduction made for absence except in sickness. Boarding can be had in good families for $6 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

For further information address John C. Campbell, Principal, Brower's Mills, Randolph, N. C.

We had the services of John C. Campbell two sessions: his ability to teach and his success as a disciplinarian, have been highly satisfactory.

JOHN SPINKS,
HARDY BROWN,
D. B. LEACH,
E. H. PHILLIPS,
M. A. SUGG,
STEPHEN RICHARDSON,
ALFRED BROWER.

Jan'y 14, 1859 80*6t

S. & J. GOULDING

No. 18 John Street, New York,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Ribbons, Feathers,
Ruches, Flowers,
Laces, Millinery Goods,
Berthes, Capes, &c. &c.

GOODS FROM AUCTION EVERY DAY.

Buyers will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call.

Jan'y 17, 1858 80*6t

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50 BAGS COFFEE, RIO, LAGUIRA AND JAVA. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15. 80-

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10 HALF-BBLS. EAGLE MILLS AND RAILROAD Snuff, in small bladders; also, 10 Boxes CHEWING TOBACCO, assorted qualities. For sale by

G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 21 82-

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF HATS AND CAPS; C. Yarns, and Sheetings, heavy Kerseys, Blankets and a general assortment of Dry Goods.

G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 21 82-

BEST CONCENTRATED CIDER VINEGAR. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15. 80-

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50 KEGS NAILS, ASSORTED (PARKER MILLS) For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

SUGAR,—STUART'S REFINED AND BROWN Porto Rico. G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15. 80-

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200 SIDES OAK-TANNED SOLE LEATHER, light, medium and heavy weights. For sale G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

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10 BOXES CANDY, VARIOUS KINDS. For sale G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15. 80-

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20 BOXES SODA AND BUTTER CRACKERS. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

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10 BOXES SUPERIOR SOAP—NO. 1—AND variety of Fancy Soaps. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

BACON HAMS, BALTIMORE DRIED BEEF AND Mackerel. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

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10 BOXES ADAMANTINE CANDLES. For sale G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

50,000 SEGARS, FROM 50 CTS. TO $5 PER Box. For sale G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on by the undersigned under the firm and style of "Jones & Sperling," is this day been dissolved by mutual consent. G. W. Sperling is alone authorized to use the name in liquidation. REUBEN JONES,
GEORGE WALTER SPERLING.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 3, 1859.

G. W. SPERLING having purchased the interest of Mr. Jones in the late Firm, will continue the business on his own account, and will be pleased to dispose of his extensive stock at a small advance on the cost for cash, or in exchange for country produce, and invites the attention of the public to his stock, which at all *times will consist of those articles required for use in a country market.*

Hay Street, Jan. 3, 1859. 77-

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.,

JAN'Y 28, 1859

THOSE indebted to me, either by Note or Account, are respectfully requested to come forward and make payment, as I want the money. I cannot indulge people as always as some seem to think.

EDMUND LILLY.

THOSE that are due the late firm of McARN & LILLY can save costs by paying up their dues between this and the 1st of March next; otherwise their papers will be given out for collection without discrimination. No joke this time; the money must come.

Settlements to be made with E. LILLY, who is authorised to settle up the business.

Jan'y 28 84*tMI

Cape Fear Plantation for Sale.

THE Plantation on the East side of Cape Fear River about two miles above the Clarendon Bridge, containing 350 Acres, owned by Wm. L. Hall of Brunswick. Persons desirous of purchasing may apply to WM. H. HAIGH or BENJ. R. HUSKE, Attorneys at Fayetteville, or to JAMES M. SMITH, Esq.

Nov. 27, 1858. 67-9tpd*tf

PETER COOPER'S

REFINED

Sheet and Shred Isinglass.

A PRIME ARTICLE,

Very extensively used for

BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES And for Jellifying Preserves.

The Shred, with directions for using, is put in small packages for Family Use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the U. S.

PETER COOPER, 17 Burling Slip, New York.

Dec. 10. 71*3mpd

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS,

DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, with a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.

This caution is rendered